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Liberals Refuse To Serve In Government

Air Disaster: 26 Killed

Guatemala, Oct. 28. Twenty-six people died in Central America's worst-ever aeroplane crash here last night. The plane crashed in a take-off. There were two survivors of the 28 people aboard. The dead included the four crew and 22 entertainers and members of the country's leading orchestra. The crash occurred at Ciudad Flores airport. Ciudad Flores is the largest city of a department in Northwest Guatemala. The entertainers were there for a local fiesta. The Republic was in mourning today.—Reuter.

PRAVDA'S WARNING

London, Oct. 28. Pravda, the official Russian Communist Party newspaper, said today that Russian public opinion "cannot remain indifferent" to the use of Norway's Spitsbergen and Bear Islands "for aggressive purposes." As quoted by Moscow Radio, Pravda said that Russia had special interests in both islands. The outlet past them to the ocean was "of very great importance to the Soviet Union and its security in the North." Pravda said that the economic importance of the Spitsbergen Archipelago to Russia was obvious. The paper said that Norway, by placing the islands under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, had put them "virtually under American military control."—Reuter.

BUT WILL GIVE SUPPORT TO ACCEPTABLE AIMS

London, Oct. 28. The Liberal Party tonight refused to join the Conservatives in a coalition government under Winston Churchill, but promised to support those government aims which would be "in the interests of the country as a whole."

Liberal Party Headquarters said the Liberal leader, Mr Clement Davies, had received an offer of office in the Churchill Government but felt unable to accept. It said:

"At the same time the Liberal Party is deeply concerned at the possible effect of the narrow majority in the Commons resulting from the election upon successful conduct of British policy in both domestic and international affairs.

"In the circumstances, it will, both in Parliament and in the country, give the government support for measures clearly conceived in the interest of the country as a whole."

The announcement came after Mr Davies had seen Mr Churchill twice in the last 24 hours and conferred with top Liberal leaders. The effect of the announcement that the Liberals would vote with the government on many key issues was to boost Mr Churchill's majority in those cases to 24 over the Socialists and Independents. Two Independents are Irish Nationalists and are not expected to take their seats.

Mr Churchill's government was strengthened by the Liberal decision despite the Party's failure to join his Conservatives in a coalition. The first post-election threat of labour unrest, something the Conservatives had been dreading

Oil Production Expectations

Edmonton, Alberta, Oct. 28. Western Canada is expected, "within a few years," to produce more oil than Persia's output of 610,000 barrels a day before the crisis, according to an oil expert, Mr Carl O. Nickle, of Calgary.

Mr Nickle, who is co-editor of the magazine "Oil in Canada," told reporters accompanying the Royal tour that by 1955 production in the region was likely to reach one million barrels daily.

The present output was 170,000 barrels a day compared with 19,000 in 1947.—Reuter.

NEW VIOLENCE FEARED IN CANAL ZONE

Bus Plunges 40 Feet

Oakland, Calif., Oct. 28. A Greyhound Line bus plunged 40 feet off the East approach ramp of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge this morning and pancaked upended on its 32 occupants, killing seven and injuring the other 25. The bus was bound for San Francisco. The vehicle went out of control after hitting a huge piece of concrete which had been knocked out of its abutment by a careening car just ahead of it.—Associated Press.

Korea Truce Talks

Where Is Frontline? Problem

Tokyo, Oct. 29. The United Nations and Communist Joint Armistice Sub-committee meets for the fifth time in Pan Mun Jom at 11 a.m. today to iron out where the frontline is—a condition which must be settled before the shooting can stop.

There was every hope that an agreement could be reached, because after the Sunday meeting an official UN spokesman said the two versions differed by only two or three miles and in some cases coincided. Should this problem be resolved, however, the representatives would be faced with an even tougher nut to crack—where to draw the true line from which the two sides will pull back.

The Communist position was that the true line should be "related" to the present battlefield. The UN Command stand was that it should be "based on" the point of contact.

NO BARGAINING

The Red proposal—under which the Allies would be forced to pull back up to 15 miles in some places—indicated that the Communists did not consider the fighting front as true line.

The United Nations proposed that each side pull back from the point of contact to create a four-kilometre wide zone of neutrality.

The UN spokesman said there would be no bargaining with the United Nations proposal. Minor refinements would be made, but the line refused flatly to give up defensible ground won by blood.

There was an optimistic side to the picture, however, in that the Reds had deserted their wavering stand on the 38th Parallel and were willing to confer on the basis of the battlefield. It was this conciliatory attitude which convinced many observers and officers that the United Nations would eventually result in an end to the fighting.—United Press.

REDS ATTACK

East Central Front, Oct. 28. The Chinese Communists threw a battalion size attack at the United Nations forces southeast of Kumsong early today in an attempt to regain a strategic hill mass captured by the Allies three days ago.

The Communist battalion rolled down the slope of an enemy-held hill, a short distance to the east of the United Nations positions. The Chinese used small arms, machineguns and mortar fire kicked off the attack at 4:22 a.m. The battalion attack was preceded by a company attack. The company assault began at 1:30 a.m. and was repulsed an hour later. The Reds withdrew, strengthened their forces and returned to the attack.

Workers Stage Demonstration TERROR SQUADS OPERATING

Fayid, Oct. 28. Egyptian workers marched on a police station in Ismailia today and British staff officers said they feared new violence was coming to the blockaded Canal Zone.

The police drove back the angry Egyptians, who had quit their jobs with the British, when they attempted to burst police ranks and climb the high iron rails outside the station. Officers at Fayid headquarters said more trouble might be around the corner. They had received reports that members of the nationalist Moslem Brotherhood had assembled arms caches inside the Zone. A big British swoop-down on these areas was expected shortly.

Except for the outburst in Ismailia, no other trouble was reported. There has been no serious incident in the Zone for a week. British wives, accompanied by armed escorts, shopped in the sunny streets, watched from pavement cafes by British soldiers drinking beer with Sten guns and rifles across their knees. The blockade pinch has not yet been felt, although meat and fresh vegetables are becoming scarce.

Egypt said tonight that Britain had threatened to use force if necessary to keep open the railway between Port Said and the British garrisons in the troubled Suez Canal Zone.

The change was made by the Interior Ministry in a communique which also accused the British of killing an Egyptian woman, wounding a man and robbing six other Egyptians.

The official announcement indicated that Egyptian terror squads were operating in the Canal Zone. It said "five Egyptian workers" overpowered a sentry at a British camp and stole his rifle, and that an hotel owner in Ismailia was threatened with death unless he changed the name of his establishment from "King George" to "King Farouk."

Regarding the railway threat, the communique said the British military authorities had informed the Egyptian rail traffic authorities at Port Said that force would be used to keep the line open unless the Egyptians cleared it themselves. It was not explained whether the rail service had been disrupted by sabotage or by Egyptian "non-co-operation" with the British administrators of the Zone.

The Ministry reported that six Egyptians had filed claims against British troops, charging they were robbed of money or other belongings while being searched at a highway checkpoint.

PRESS OUTCRY

The outcry in the Egyptian newspapers warning Britain against the use of force caused surprise here, and the possibility of renewed riot demonstrations in Egyptian cities was not ruled out. The Egyptian government on Saturday clamped a new state of emergency on the country to prevent such demonstrations.

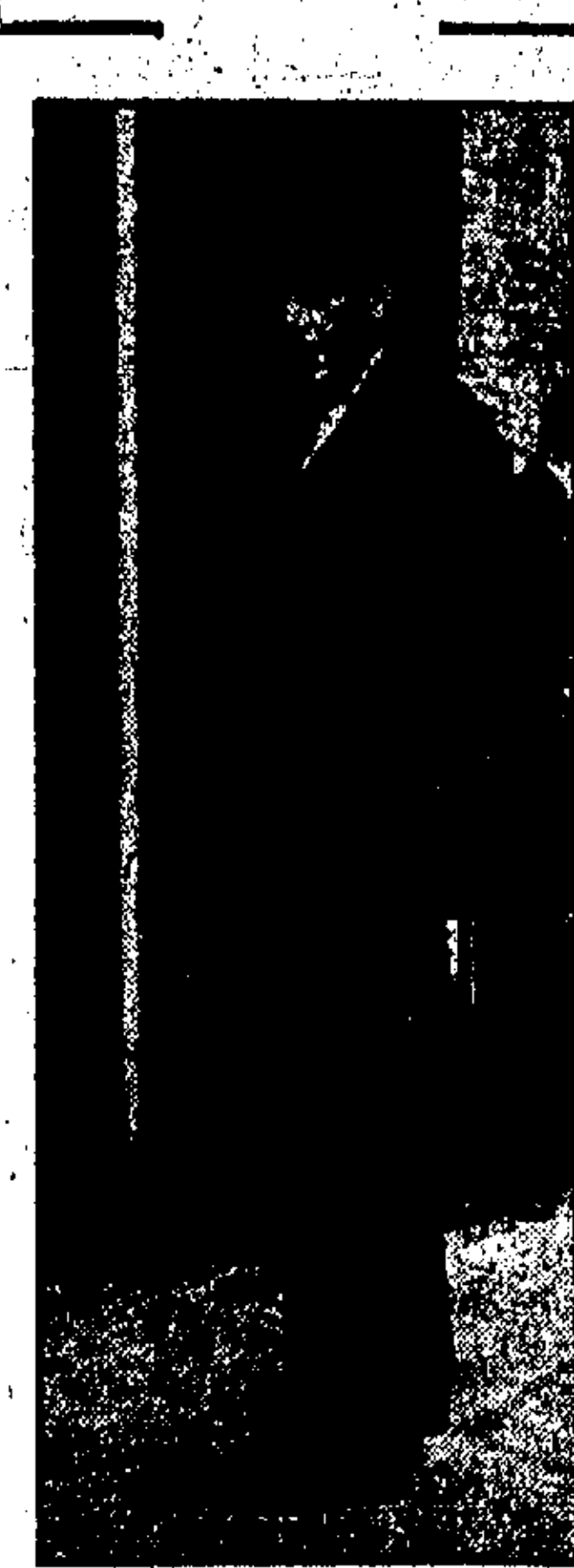
Press reports said the Egyptians were adopting a non-co-operation policy of resistance to the British. In the Canal zone Egyptian efforts to stop food supplies and prevent the use of Egyptian labour were becoming increasingly effective.

The Egyptians banned transit through the canal of all British warships but this was largely a psychological gesture. The French-controlled Canal Company refused to accept the ban which is contrary to the open transit provisions of the Constantinople treaty of 1888, and Egypt's small navy was not regarded as capable of enforcing the order. The Canal authorities are patrolled by a British cruiser, two destroyers, a frigate and possibly other naval units.—United Press.

Fayid, Suez Canal Zone, Oct. 28. British soldiers and airmen went to church in the Canal zone today carrying rifles and Tommy guns.

But the zone had its second quiet Sunday since the Egyptian blockade of the Anglo-Egyptian Suez Canal and officers and men

New Colonial Secretary



Mr Oliver Lyttleton, who has been appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in the new Conservative Cabinet.

Chancellor Seen As Policy-Maker

London, Oct. 28. There is a belief here that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler, may play a leading role in the formation of the Commonwealth policy of the Churchill Government.

Mr Butler is the chief Commonwealth expert of his Party.

Commonwealth policy had the attention of a whole group of Ministers in the Labour Government, with a Secretary of State in charge.

In the new Conservative administration it will be in the hands of General Lord Ismay, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

If Mr Churchill follows the accepted practice of having a Cabinet Commonwealth group to assist the Minister, the views of Mr Butler are expected to be highly valued.—Reuter.

Wildcat Strike May End Today

New York, Oct. 28. New York's wildcat dock strikers told President Truman today that they would call off their \$300,000,000 stoppage immediately if he set up an "emergency impartial body" to review their union dispute.

At the same time, the President's assistant, Mr John Steelman, said on a Washington television programme that there was "every indication" the 14-day-old strike would end on Monday.

John Hampson, leader of the rebel strikers who have almost shut down the nation's biggest port, sent a telegram to Mr Truman stating his term for peace on the turbulent 160-mile waterfront. He assured the President also that he would do everything he could to get the men back to work at the Brooklyn Army base where six ships, scheduled to sail with supplies for Korea and European bases, have been tied up by the strike. Mr Hampson said there were no strings attached to his effort to end the armed forces' supply stoppage.

Mr Steelman did not say where he obtained his information but said he had heard "the wildcat strike is about over" and the port of New York would be open on Monday when the "vast majority" of striking workers returned to their jobs.

"ERRONEOUS PICTURE" The union president, Joseph Ryan, sent a telegram to the Mayor, Vincent Impellitteri, charging that loyal members of the union were prevented from giving to the press by having been tied by a "minority of in-surgents."

The rebels are demanding renegotiation of a wage contract which Mr Ryan signed with shipping firms.

Mr Hampson told Mr Truman in his telegram that the President had been given a "completely erroneous" picture of the longshoremen's dispute. He said more than 60,000 members of more than 60 I.L.A. locals were involved from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Virginia, and deserved a fair hearing and decision. He said he maintained and was prepared to prove that Mr Ryan's proposed agreement was never submitted to, considered by or decided on by all the locals affected or by their members and was definitely never ratified by the majority of the membership affected.

He urged the President to set up an emergency impartial body to review this issue and "our needs for honest balloting machinery." He added: "If we are thus assured of justice, we will immediately thereupon urge the men to return to work and accept the decision of that body."

(Contd. on back page, col. 4)

COMMENT OF THE DAY

New Govt & The Colonies

THE appointment of Mr Oliver Lyttleton as Secretary of State for the Colonies infers that the new Conservative Government intends to pay close attention to the colonies and their problems. Mr Lyttleton has long been recognised as a "big man" in the Conservative Party hierarchy, and that his proven talents should be concentrated on colonial affairs is significant. The Socialists' general policy was to encourage the colonies towards self-reliance and a degree of self-government. It is conceivable that Mr Churchill will endeavour to perpetuate this policy, although there may be some changes in the practical methods to be adopted. Some of the development schemes initiated by the Labour Government were anything but successful and justifiable criticism has been levelled against the waste of public money on impracticable enterprises. Nevertheless, the Colonial Welfare and Development Corporation has vital functions to perform. What is required is more intelligent directing of its activities. This is one of the prime tasks confronting the new Secretary of State for the Colonies. Hongkong has its own interest in Colonial Office policies. The Colony had no cause for feeling particularly elated over the attitude of the Socialist Colonial Secretaries who appeared to take for granted our position in this part of the world and

displayed very little interest in our complex problems. Parliamentary questions relating to Hongkong were usually given cursory treatment and only after considerable prodding did the former Colonial Secretary attempt to correct false impressions about the Colony's trade relations with Communist China. Hongkong has long needed an understanding and friendly voice in the House of Commons. With Mr William Aitken, Mr Leonard Gammans, Mr Walter Fletcher and Air Commodore Harvey on the government benches—all gentlemen with first-hand knowledge of the Colony—we may have our cause pleaded more eloquently and effectively. A disconcerting tendency was discernible during the existence of the Socialist Government for the Foreign Office to take something of a leading role in directing local affairs, and Government found itself more than once placed in a somewhat embarrassing position. While we have to continue to be subject to remote control, this should, as far as possible, be concentrated within the Colonial Office, where, it is to be presumed, the problems of colonial territories are better appreciated than in other Whitehall departments. The colonies will watch with keen interest the manner in which the new Secretary of State directs his energies.

Britain's Man-Power Problems

NEARLY 28½ million people are at work in Britain. The working population went up by 84,000 in August, largely composed of boys leaving school. About one-third of them went into the rearmament industries, whose problems of man-power, however, are still as difficult as ever. The pattern of distribution fails to suggest any dramatic progress towards the transfer of half a million people from other occupations to defence jobs. Yet unless thousands of workers, particularly skilled and semi-skilled men, can be persuaded to leave the non-essential trades for aircraft factories, the huge defence programme will not be completed in the allotted time. So far the monthly rate of increase in the labour force has been

only about a quarter of the numbers required. An urgent new defence project, for which the Felton works of the Bristol Aeroplane Company are ideally suited, is held up on this account. Reasons for the shortage of man-power include the lack of housing near aircraft works as well as lighter work in non-essential industries and the dislike of night shift duty. Aircraft manufacturers complain that in the pharmaceutical and perfumery industry the workers increased from 84,100 in July, 1950, to nearly 42,000 in July this year. Direction of labour is abhorrent in peacetime, but it looks as though this may have to be adopted if matters are to improve.

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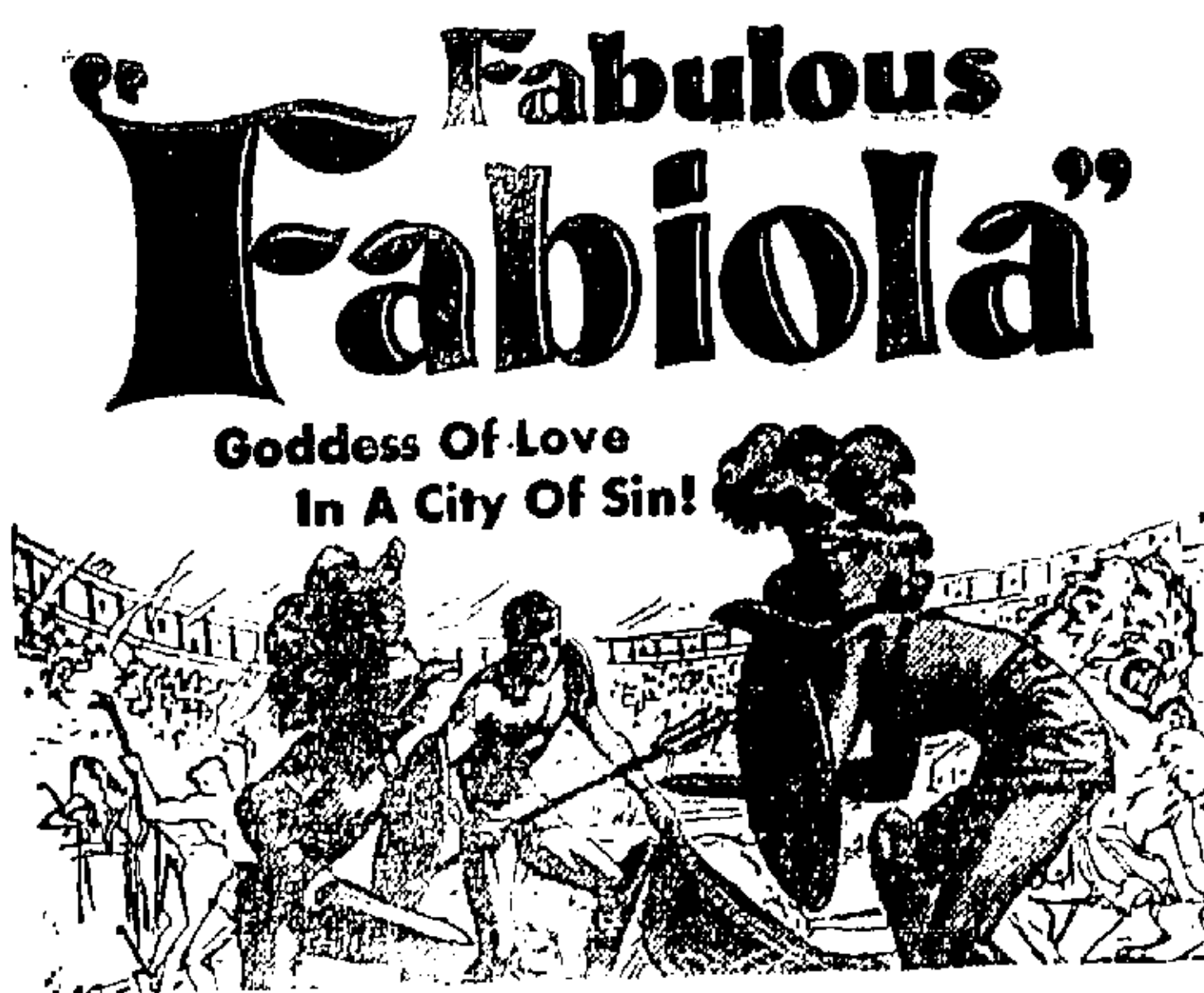
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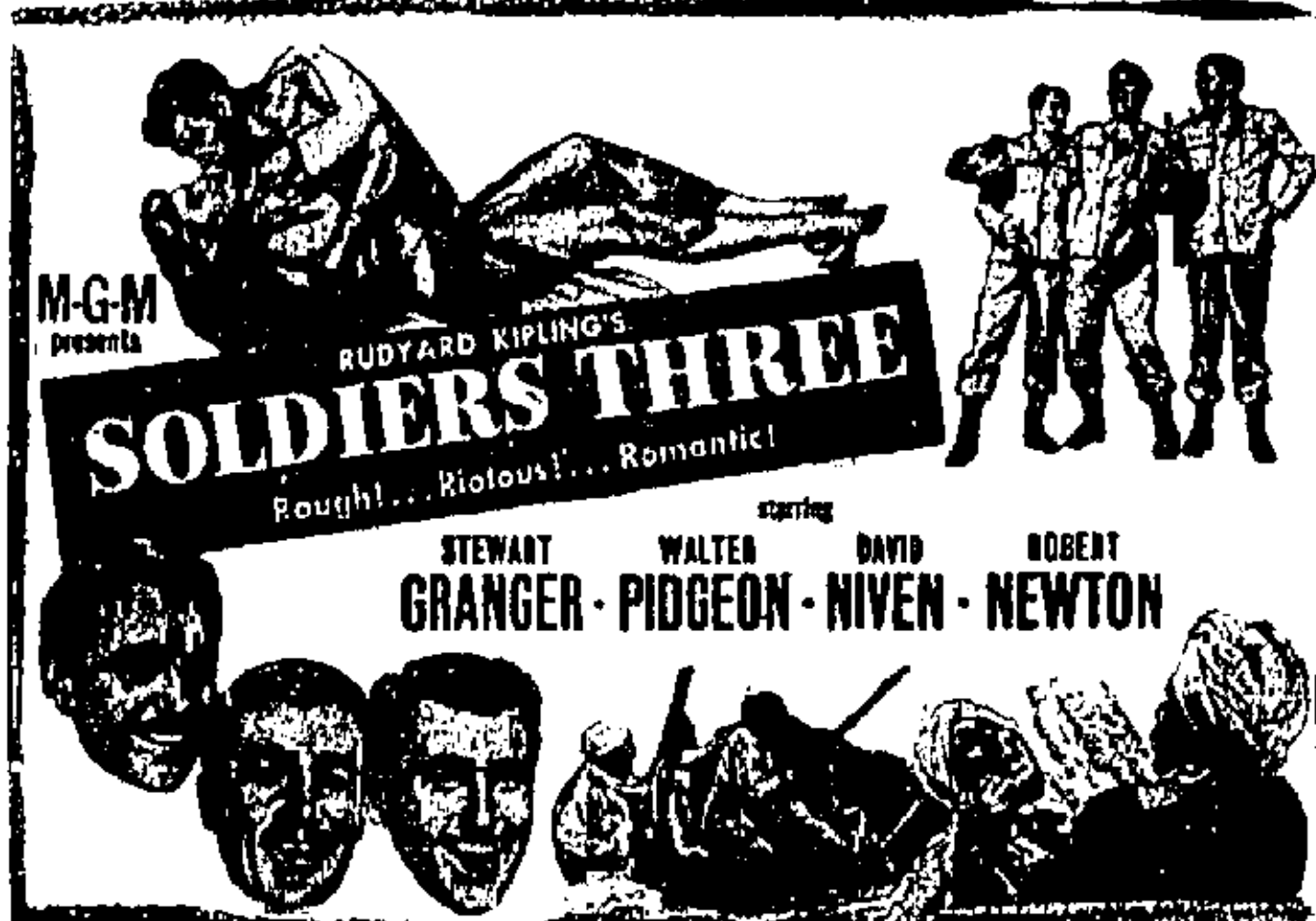
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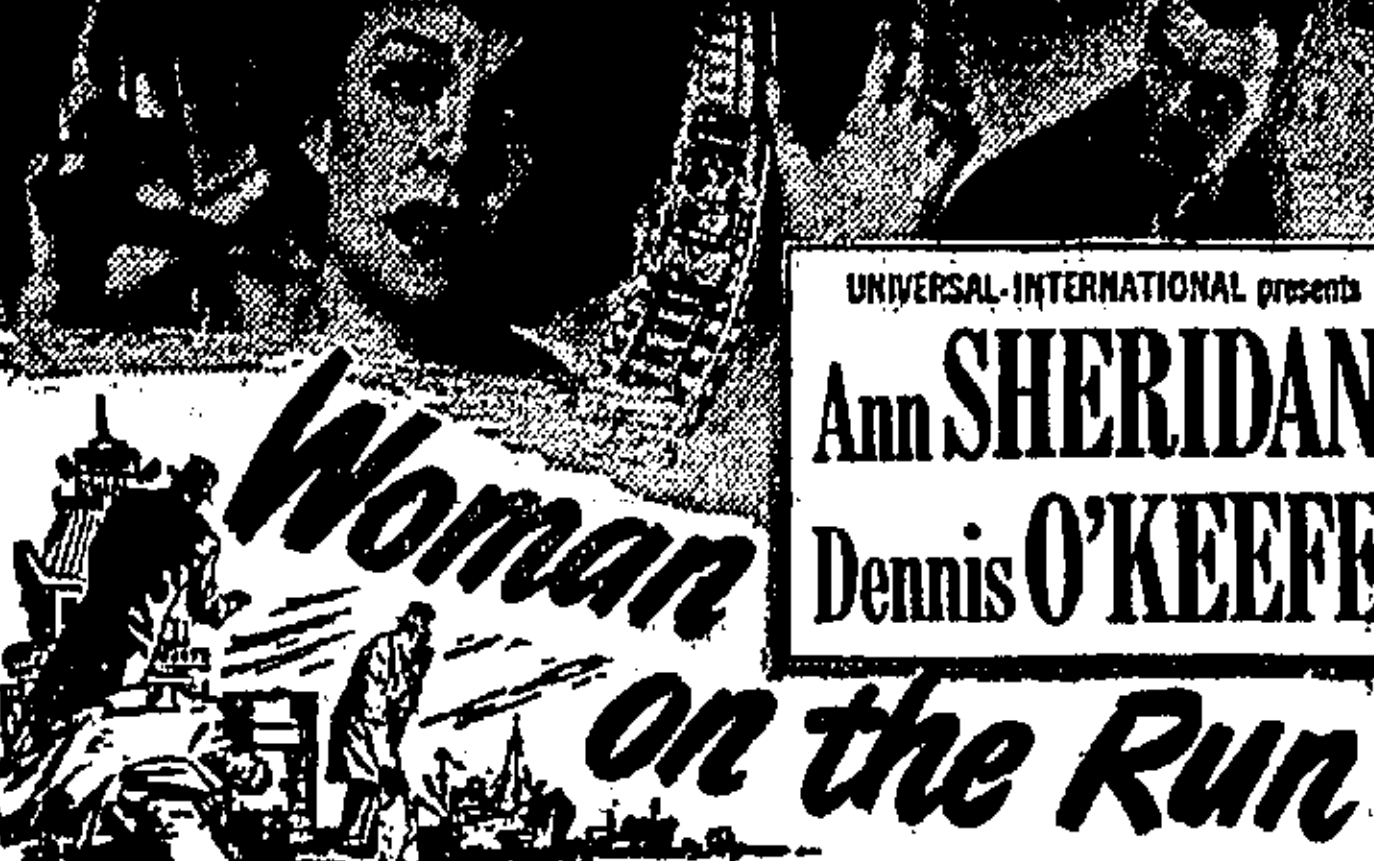
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Menace Of Inflation In Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 28.

Mr. Joseph M. Dodge, SCAP financial adviser, today gave the Japanese people a stern warning against the recent inflationary course of their national economy.

Mr. Dodge, who arrived this morning, will stay here about five weeks to advise the Japanese Government on the formulation of next fiscal year's national budget and other economic and financial issues.

Upon his arrival the Detroit bank president told reporters that the Japanese Government plans to lift staple food controls and cut taxes run counter to the worldwide trend of strengthening controls and raising taxation in the face of high defence burdens.

Mr. Dodge told the Japanese that the rest of the world would closely watch what Japan was going to do to meet her new responsibilities after the peace treaty takes effect.

He listed many of these new responsibilities as war reparations, the restoration of Allied properties, higher domestic and collective security costs, the settlement of pre-war foreign debt and demands arising from bigger national and international responsibilities under her post-treaty status.

Mr. Dodge said that he saw "appalling" signs of Japan's recent inflationary trend in 50 per cent of Japan's commodity prices during the past nine months.

RISE IN PRICES

Japanese export prices, while partly pushed up by the higher prices of imported raw materials, were now higher than the international level and should be curbed by credit controls and regulation of the use of imported materials, Mr. Dodge said.

Mr. Dodge also advised the Japanese against plans to lower the value of the Japanese yen from the present rate of 360 to US\$1.00.

Asked whether his recommendations to the Japanese Government were binding, Mr. Dodge reminded reporters that the peace treaty was yet to be ratified.

Early editions of Japanese Sunday morning papers reported dissatisfaction among the leaders of Mr. Shigeru Yoshida's Liberal Party over Mr. Dodge's recommendations.

The Liberal Party has been pushing tax reduction and staple food decontrol plans as part of its pledged policy of a gradual return to a "free" economy.—Reuter.

Cyprus Greeks Celebrate

Nicosia, Oct. 28.

Greeks in Cyprus today celebrated the anniversary of Greece's entry into the second world war. At gatherings throughout the island, the common slogan was "enosis" (Union with Greece).

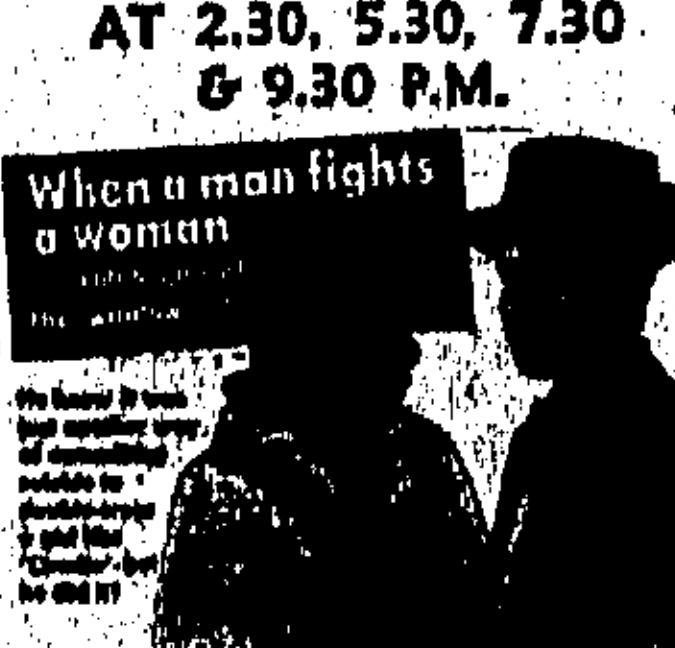
In a circular read in all Greek churches, Archbishop Makarios said that Cyprus insisted on unconditional union with Greece. Cypriot opposition to British constitutional or any other proposals would always be repeated until union with Greece was realized, he said. The main streets and all Greek houses were decorated with green flags.—Reuter.

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When a man fights a woman

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 Station West

TO-MORROW
 "Old Los Angeles"

ROYAL VISITORS IN QUEBEC



During their stay in Quebec Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the City Hall, where they were greeted by the Mayor, Lucien Borne, and signed the Golden Book. The Mayor is seen opening the Book for the Royal couple.

Royal Couple At Manitoba Base

Rivers, Manitoba, Oct. 28.

Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived by plane at the air training centre near Rivers late today for a 45-minute visit, en route to Port Arthur, Ontario, where they are to spend the night.

Thousands of persons, who had travelled from communities throughout Western Manitoba, cheered their arrival and, as the Princess stepped from the Air Force plane, a 21-gun salute reverberated across the sprawling tri-services base.

The Princess then inspected a 100-man guard of honour. Automobiles driving bumper to bumper clogged the highways surrounding the base for several hours before the Princess' arrival. The police estimated that 30,000 persons were in the vicinity. The Royal couple took a two-mile car tour of the training centre, rolling past the crowds who were lining the tarmac ten to 12 deep.

They flew to Rivers from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, where they had attended their third Canadian Church service and heard the Reverend S.C. Steer, Anglican Bishop of Saskatoon, declare: "Our attachment to the Royal Family is deeper than national sentiment."

The Bishop addressed his brief sermon directly to the Royal couple. Prince Philip read the Lesson in a firm, resonant voice, as he had done on preceding Sundays at Niagara Falls and Vancouver. The service was broadcast.

CHILDREN CHEER

The Royal couple arrived at 10 a.m. by train in cloudy weather and a temperature of 40 degrees, but 10,000 persons cheered them at the railway station and an estimated 90,000 lined the nine-mile flag-draped parade route.

Two thousand Army troops and 150 mounted policemen guarded the route, but thousands of children still crowded into the streets and slowed the Royal procession to two miles an hour.

The Royal car passed through a narrow path with the people only a foot from it on either side.

Eight thousand children gave an ear-splitting cheer when the couple visited a hockey arena and accepted \$192 in pennies which the children had contributed for needy children of Britain. The children had flocked into Saskatoon from as far away as Dorintosh, 275 miles distant. The pennies were presented by little Judy Guthrie, who was so eager she had to be restrained until Major J. Mills had finished his speech.—United Press.

REDS' UNITY CAMPAIGN REPERCUSSIONS IN W. GERMANY

Berlin, Oct. 28.

The latest Communist campaign for unity talks between the two Germanys and nationwide elections is having wider repercussions among ordinary Germans than any other previous similar East German move.

On the broad international field, the Soviet counter-offensive to the Western Allied decision to draw West Germany into the Atlantic bloc is being relentlessly pressed.

The simple Communist theme, hammered home daily in the press, over the radio and in propaganda leaflets, is that all problems preventing unity can be discussed at round-table talks between Germans, with no foreigners, particularly Americans, intervening.

It adds up to an apparent reasonableness which appears to be persuading increasing numbers of Germans to answer: "Well, there can be no harm in talks. Let us try them out and hold them to their word."

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, answers this argument by saying that one cannot negotiate with the Communists because experience shows that they seek merely to prolong talks for their own ends—in this case, to prevent the rearmament of West Germany and her incorporation in the Atlantic Pact forces.

The Communist answer is that in East Germany there are also Christian Democrats, Liberal Democrats and church leaders, in addition to themselves. Does Dr. Adenauer whom they accuse of "national treason," not want to negotiate with them also? they ask.

In West Berlin the city leaders from the Mayor, Herr Ernst Reuter, down say that the Communists can prove their sincerity by agreeing to all-Berlin elections as a start. This would unite the split city and demonstrate the honesty of the Communist purpose.

REDS' ARGUMENT

The Communist answer is that this is an attempt to divert attention from the main issue—all-German unity talks and all-German elections.

"We want national elections," they declare. They do not, however, acknowledge Berlin's special position as the only city in Germany jointly occupied by Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

But, conscious of the need to stage some demonstration of sincerity, they recently knocked down the iron traffic barriers at most of the road junctions between the Soviet and Western sectors, which were originally set up, they said, to check smuggling.

The removal was a sign of what would happen if only all-German talks could get going, they explained. The genuineness of the East German campaign depends basically on the determination of the Soviet foreign policy to prevent the rearmament of West Germany, observers here agree.

MAY BE WILLING

If the Soviet Union regards such rearmament and the inclusion of West Germans in the Western Forces with an over-riding fear, then she may be willing to make major concessions to prevent it.

The Communists here harp on a "peaceful, democratic, united but unarmed Germany" which, they imply, would hold a neutral position between the powers.

Truly free elections throughout Germany with equal rights for all parties in both zones would undoubtedly mean an all-German Government, probably by Dr. Kurt Schumacher's Social Democratic party, in which there would be no Communists.

The Socialist Unity (Communist) Party, which now rules East Germany, might win between five and ten per cent of the votes in an election to a National Assembly.

Whether the Russians would consider such representation, together with any Communists elected in West Germany, sufficiently powerful to prevent the new German Government from swinging back to the Western camp, even if it were initially pledged to hold a neutral position between the two world power blocs, is an open question.

COULDN'T SURVIVE

Most observers here believe that a neutral Germany would not survive for long. It would inevitably be drawn into "one camp or the other."

The Russians might succeed for some time in keeping it out of the Western camp by dangling the return of Germany's lost eastern provinces, now mostly under Polish control, as a probable concession, though this could weaken their position among the Slavs, who are mostly anti-German.

The Russians have officially backed the campaign for all-German unity talks and elections. But how far they are really prepared to go to dig their supporters' own grave in East Germany for the sake of stopping West Germany's inclusion in the Atlantic forces remains to be seen.—Reuter.

BERLIN INCIDENT

Berlin, Oct. 28.

The last of three West Berlin policemen today left the Steinstuecken enclave where they had been temporarily stationed.

Steinstuecken is separated from West Berlin proper by about one mile of Soviet zone territory. It was twice "invaded" by East German Police last week, the second time with Soviet troops.

East police guarding the one-mile Soviet zone corridor refused to admit Police reinforcements for the West. The West Berlin Zehlendorf borough administration, to which Steinstuecken belongs, yesterday opened a branch office in Steinstuecken and named one of the residents there as head of the office.—Reuter.

BEAUTY QUEEN CONTEST

Melbourne, Oct. 28.

A lightning quest through three Australian States in coming weeks will pick a Miss Kangaroo—an Australian ambassador to the United States.

The quest, sponsored by a theatre chain, will coincide with the Australian release of the film "Kangaroo" made in Australia by Fox.

Finalists will be chosen from winners in Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia, and will leave toward the end of October for a four-week tour of 30 major American cities including Hollywood and New York.—Reuter.

Defence Outlay Rocketing

Washington, Oct. 28.

American defence expenditures rose to an annual rate of \$38,000,000,000 in September, the Government reported. Just before the Korean war the level was only \$2,000,000,000.

The Government said heaviest expenditure so far had been for soft goods and services. Hard goods take longer to produce.

However, the Government added that an increasing portion of current expenditures now consists of the more complex types of munitions, and this procurement will continue to rise.—Associated Press.

Brandy Was Too Cheap

Belgrade, Oct. 28.

Chen and abundant plum brandy in the Tuzla district, Yugoslavia, following a bumper yield of plums this year has, during the past months, led to 38 drunken fights in which six persons were murdered and many more injured. Two more were accidentally killed while intoxicated. One got drunk and lay down on a railway track waiting for a train. He was run over by a locomotive. Another fell out of a train while drunk and was killed.—Reuter.

Mass Protest In American Churches

Chicago, Oct. 28.

Protestant congregations in many parts of the nation observed "Reformation Sunday" by publicly protesting against the appointment of a United States Ambassador to the Vatican. The mass protest followed the mounting tide of criticism from Protestant groups since President Truman proposed to send General Mark Clark to Vatican City as the country's first Ambassador to the Roman Catholic See.

A spokesman of the National Association of Evangelicals said that Protestant congregations were asked to sign petitions of protest to be sent to Washington. The spokesman, however, said the demonstration was organized so hastily to coincide with Reformation Sunday celebration of the Founding of the Protestant Faith—that it was not possible to tell the degree of success.

Notices were sent to some 8,000 churches of the nation and presumably most of these took part.

The protest also included denunciations from the pulpit and over radio church programmes.

PETITION SIGNED

In Los Angeles, the faithful of dozens of churches gathered on the steps after the services to sign petitions.

An estimated 700 California churches participated, according to the NAEC in Los Angeles, but an on-the-spot check showed no public demonstrations at Detroit, Des Moines or Oklahoma City.

In Boston, signatures were collected on the steps of Park Street Church and petitions were circulated among Protestant congregations in New York.

"We believe that the Vatican is primarily a religious organization rather than a political one. This appointment will probably entail a reciprocal one which we believe to be contrary to the Constitution," said the petition.—United Press.

RULE OF LAW THREATENED

Maritzburg, Oct. 28.

In South Africa, the rule of law was being seriously threatened by the Government's increasing tendency to govern through officials whose discretionary powers were placed beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, said the Judge-President of Natal, Mr. Justice F. N. Broome, in a lecture here.

That was a threat, not only to the courts, but to the very principles of democratic government, said the Judge-President. "It is up to us, the common people, to raise our voices in protest," he said.—Reuter.

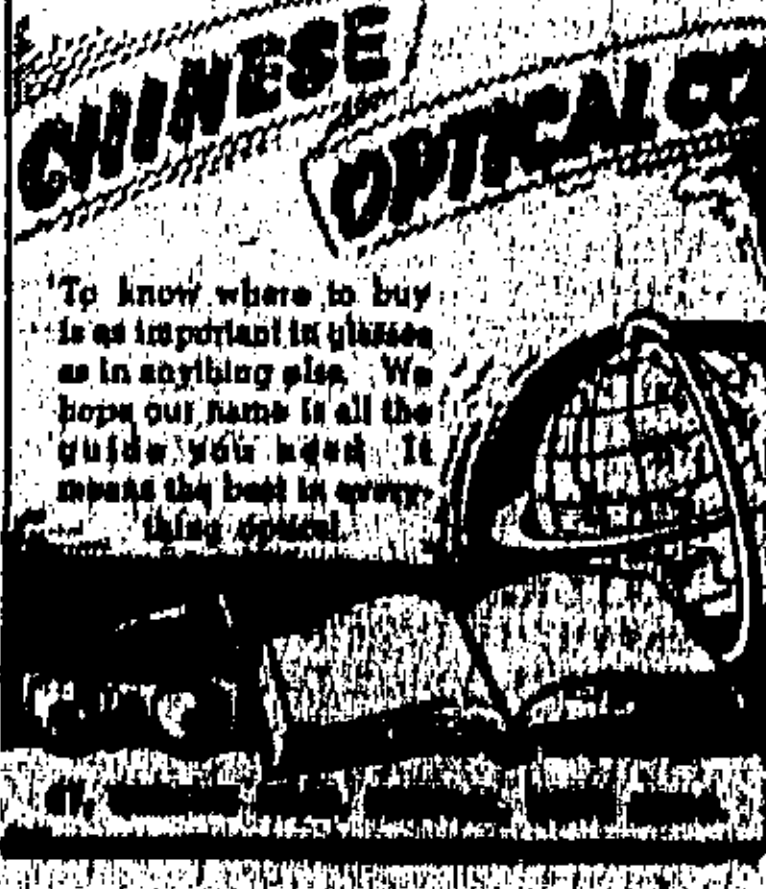
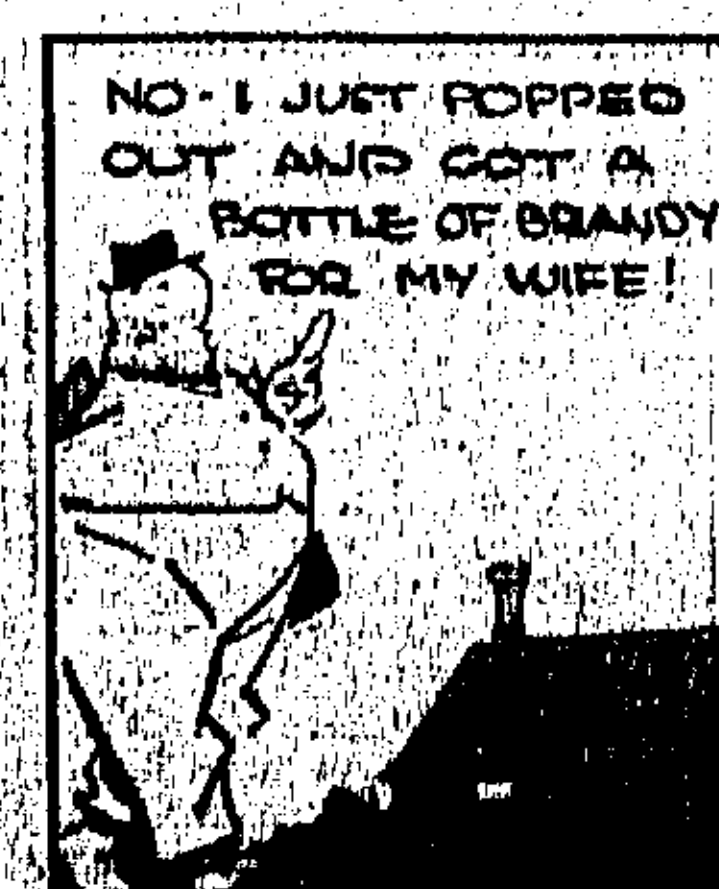
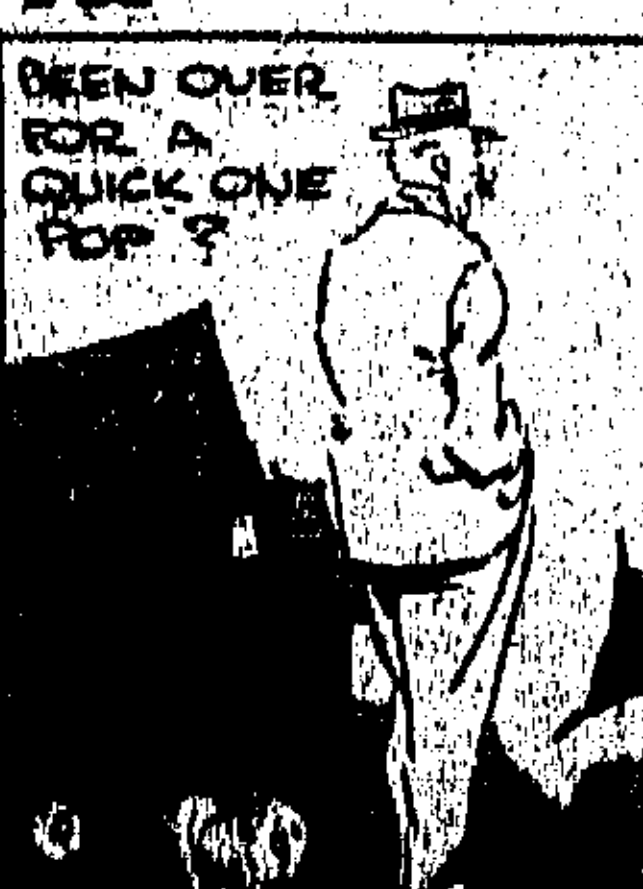
Under-Water Oil Strike

Hamburg, Oct. 28.

West German engineers have confirmed that there is oil-bearing shale over a mile and a half under the North Sea, bed between Germany and the Frisian Islands.

They hope to make micro tests after the winter. They think that it might be possible to increase substantially Schleswig-Holstein's oil production of 6,000 tons a month, about six per cent of West Germany's total production. The drilling was made from an artificial island nearly two miles out to sea.—Reuter.

POP



PRESIDENT ABANDONS STRUGGLE

Washington, Oct. 28. President Truman, rapping Congress, abandoned his plan for a Presidential Commission to study ways of protecting individual rights while safeguarding the nation against subversive activities.

He declared that the Senate's failure to pass enabling legislation had made it virtually impossible to go through with the plan.

Therefore, he accepted the resignation of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and sought the removal of the Commission.

The resignation was tendered by Mr. Nimitz after a Commission created by Senate Majority Leader Charles McNamara, Nevada Democrat, had voted against accepting the President's plan.

Some of the reasons given were that the Commission was connected with a group which did some business with the Government.

She Bought Back The Family Home

London, Oct. 28. Sir Edmund Paston-Beeding, fourth baronet, is awaiting his mother's return from Scotland to find out why she has bought back Oxborough Hall, the family home. In July Sir Edmund sold it to an insurance company because he could not keep it up.

At his home in Eaton Mansions, S.W., Sir Edmund said: "I have no idea why mother bought it back. She is travelling in Scotland at the moment."

Oxborough Hall, Norfolk, has been the home of the Beeding family for the past 500 years. It is a 100-roomed Tudor hall with some magnificent architectural features. It is surrounded by a moat. Sir Edmund sold it, together with 3,563 acres of land, to the insurance company, who put it up for auction split into a number of lots.

Sir Edmund tried everything to keep things going before he decided to sell. At the last he even turned it into a super finishing school for girls in the hope that their fees would pay for the upkeep of the Hall.

Sir Edmund did not know that his mother was buying back the family home. When he heard about it he said: "I do not know how she thinks she can keep it up when I couldn't."

Princess At London Wedding



Princess Margaret shown leaving St. Margaret's, Westminster, after the wedding of the Marquis of Blandford, son and heir of the Duke of Marlborough, and Miss Susan Hornby. The wedding took place on the bride's 22nd birthday.—AP Picture.

German General Paid Tribute To The RAF

London, Oct. 28. Smashing Allied air raids on enemy lines played a vital role in the German Army's collapse in Italy at the end of the last war, according to statements made by General von Vietinghoff, the German Supreme Commander, disclosed officially here today.

"The smashing of all communications was especially disastrous. Orders failed to come through at all or failed to come through at the right time."

He said that fighter-bombers patrolling the front paralysed every movement of German troops.

The despatch, written by Air Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrod, then Commander-in-Chief, Royal Air Force in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, and Deputy Air Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, traced the final Allied air offensive from March to May, 1945.

Sir Guy said in his despatch: "The enemy's position on the eve of the battle was undoubtedly critical and air power was a major factor in causing this situation."

Though his ground positions were strong enough, he was desperately short of all those things which are required to

America To Work For Foolproof System Of World Disarmament

Philadelphia, Oct. 28. The Air Force Secretary, Mr Thomas Finletter, announced today, "The United States is going to use its leadership of the free world to make a real try to set up a foolproof enforcement system for world disarmament."

In a speech to St. Joseph's College here, Mr Finletter said the disarmament plan the United States would work for must be a "foolproof plan—one which cannot be violated, one which would involve the use of superior and unchallengeable forces to suppress any violation of it, one which would have all elements of knowledge through inspection and control, and one which would have the necessary forces to suppress any violation at the very outset."

Although he did not make specific mention of when or where the United States would propose such a plan, he did refer to it as disarmament through the United Nations.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, chief United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly which opens in Paris on November 6, is taking with him his highest atomic and military advisers. Officials here have indicated that they believe the Soviet Union may be ready during the Assembly session to talk seriously with the Western powers about atomic control and reductions of arms.

Mr Finletter discredited the "pessimistic view" that, historically, great victorious coalitions of nations since the Napoleonic wars have fallen apart, disarmament plans have failed and, after a period of rearmament, new wars have followed.

"The main point is that there is strong evidence that this pessimistic view will not prevail," said Mr Finletter, "that the United States is going to use its leadership of the free world to make a real try to break this dismal fatalistic pattern of the past and set up a foolproof enforcement system."

"That is not going to be easy. It will not be done unless this country shows wisdom in its leadership, in the most remarkable kind of wisdom of which it is capable, but of the sort which has not been forthcoming before in history."

HOPEFUL SIGNS

Mr Finletter said there were three "hopeful signs" that the pattern of recurring wars of the past would be broken:

"One is the determination of this country not to give up this crusade for peace and the second is the possibility that realization of the new power of man to destroy himself with weapons may force all countries to realize that no side can win a war and that it would be better for all to give up war as a way of settling disputes among men. Still another extremely hopeful sign is the renewed vitality of the United Nations, resulting from its determined resistance to aggression in Korea."

Mr Finletter warned, however, against relaxing the present rearmament effort until an effective plan could be worked out. He said: "The free world... can make peace possible and, in my opinion, it could make it probable. The combination of a free world being so well-armed that it will be unbeatable militarily, plus deep wisdom

and determination in the cause of peace, could give us a real chance of getting a reliable system of peace based on disarmament under the United Nations."

ELEMENT OF HOPE

"There is then an element of hope, but in mentioning it I feel constrained to say also we must be very sure not to be deceived by false proposals for disarmament. We must not let our guard down for a moment except on the basis of a foolproof plan."

The Secretary said the United States was producing atomic weapons that would revolutionize warfare but he warned that they were not "magic gadgets" that would bring a big reduction in military spending.

He added, however, that the tax burden could be lightened eventually by "far-sighted calculations" aimed at eliminating obsolete techniques and equipment. He urged the Government to discard expenditures for forces which would have no part in possible future war.

Mr Finletter, who returned only today from a two-week inspection tour of European and North African air bases, warned that military spending would be exceptionally high for the next three years, but cautioned the people not to "grow weary of the burden we are carrying."

U.M.T. ADVOCATED

Washington, Oct. 28. Six months' military training for American youth at the age of 18 was recommended by the National Security Training Commission today.

The Commission, in its first report to Congress, called for the enactment without delay of legislation creating U.M.T. (Universal Military Training), saying that this was essential to building the strength that America needs in its efforts to maintain peace.

The Commission was created last June by a Congressional Act directing it to recommend the time and methods for bringing U.M.T. into effect.

"A workable U.M.T. programme on the statute books, and thus promptly responsible to the initiative of the President, will provide a safeguard against the violent fluctuations which have in the past characterized our military posture and plagued the conduct of a consistent foreign policy based upon adequate strength," the Commission said.

"Recognition of the principle of U.M.T. reflects the realization that the major problems that the United States faces will be of long duration," the Commission added.

"So long as the military power of the United States has been represented almost entirely by its forces in being, there has been a basis for confidence on the part of our enemies that we would allow our strength to slip away with the years."

STRAIN ON ECONOMY

The Commission also noted that maintaining large standing forces indefinitely would, in conjunction with economic and military foreign aid programmes, seriously strain the American national economy.

"Universal military training provides our country with an insurance policy against these two dangers. With an efficient U.M.T. programme operating in combination with other vital elements of our security we may hope to remain strong enough over the years to deter or repel any military threat, without undermining the mainstays of our greatness—our industries, our scientific and educational pre-eminence, our freedoms and democratic institutions."

Only those physically or mentally handicapped would be exempt from the training.

The report suggested that 60 per cent should be trained by the Army, 28 per cent by the Navy and Marine Corps, and 12 per cent by the Air Force. A full U.M.T. programme would cost \$4,000 million in its first year, dropping to \$2,100 million in subsequent years.

Some 800,000 young men would be trained annually under such programme.

The Commission emphasised that the success of a U.M.T. programme would be closely related to the establishment and operation of a "vigorous reserve programme that will sharpen and keep fresh the basic and technical training which young men will require through U.M.T."—Reuter.

NO APPROACH TO DUTCH SHELL

The Hague, Oct. 28.

Neither the Royal Dutch Shell group nor its Dutch subsidiary Koninklijke has been approached by anybody representing the Persian Government, it was learned authoritatively here tonight.

A British newspaper report had forecast that one of the companies was to take over exploitation of Persian oil under contract with the Persian Government.—Reuter.

Atom Power Coming

Canberra, Oct. 28. Australia should be able to produce atom power to compete in cost with coal, according to Australia's top atomic scientist, Professor Marcus Oliphant.

Professor Oliphant was commenting on South Australia's plan to develop the Radium Hill uranium deposit to make atom power available in 10 years.

He added that though use of atomic power in industry would take a number of years to work out, it was only a matter of time.—Reuter.

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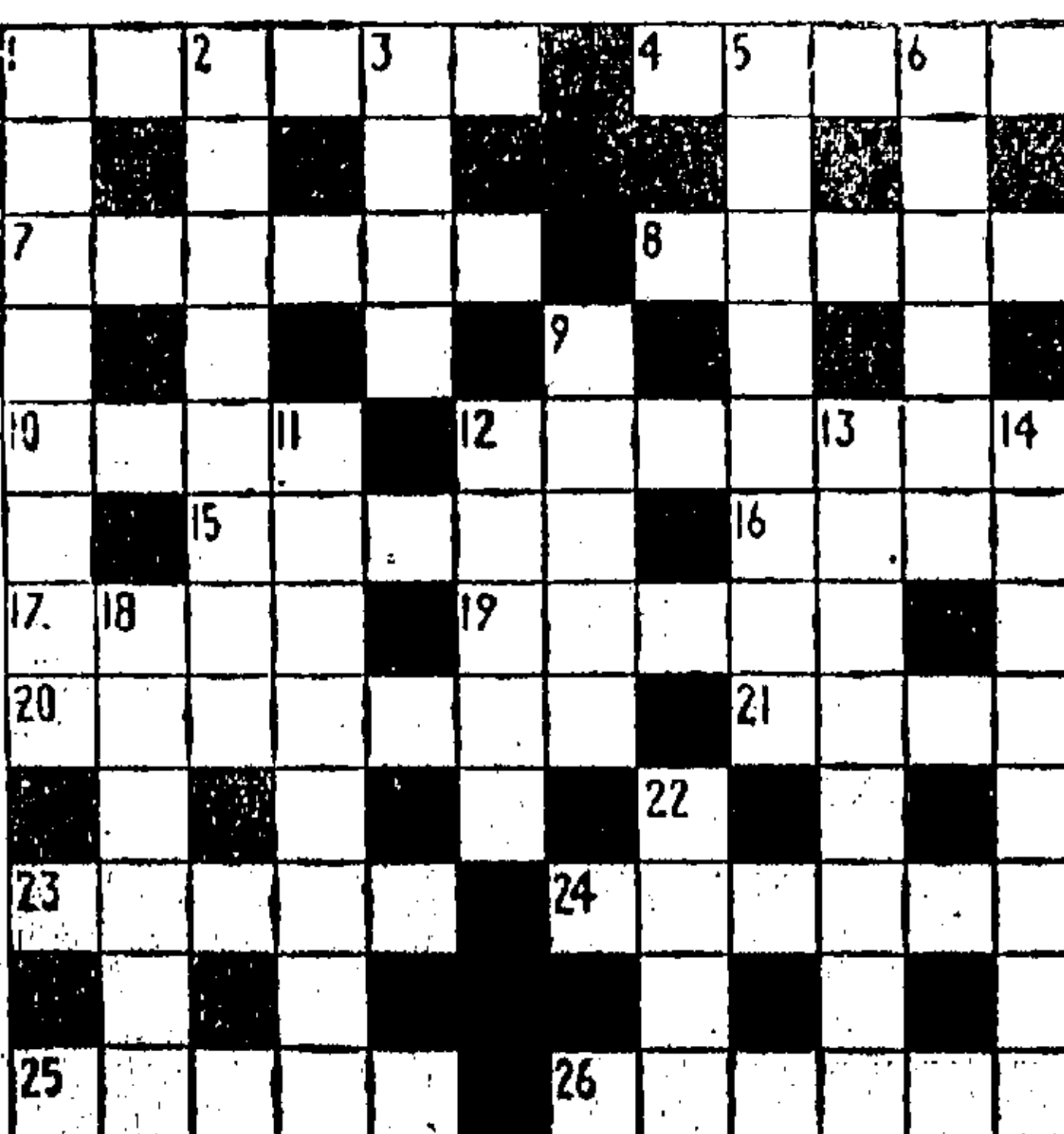
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at the

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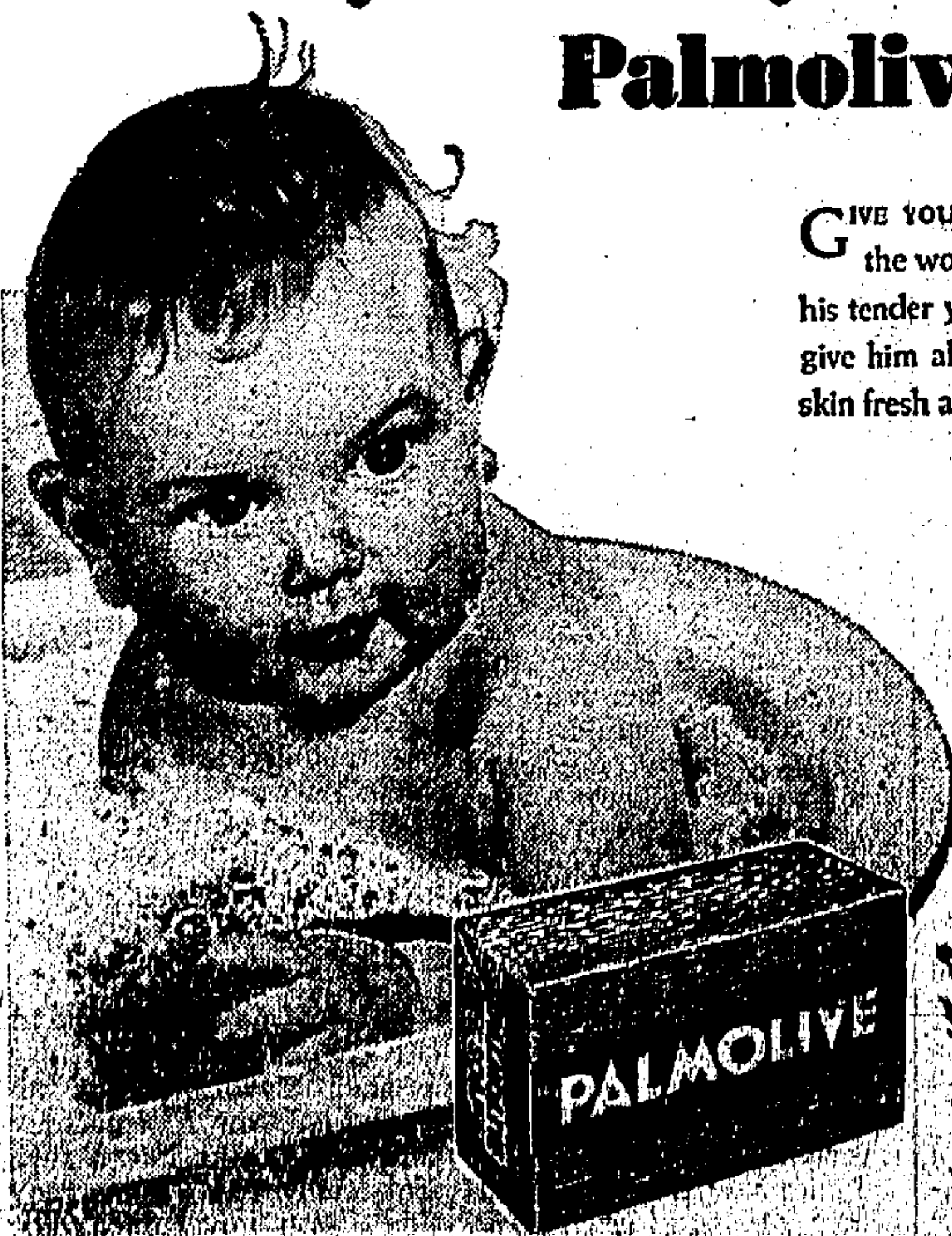
A British Crossword Puzzle



- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Safe (6). | 1 Stutters (8). |
| 4 Rascal (5). | 2 Unmarried (6). |
| 7 Refer (6). | 3 Discourteous (4). |
| 8 Undressed kid (5). | 5 Attendant on royalty (8). |
| 10 Rabbles (4). | 6 Doctor (6). |
| 12 Peasants (7). | 9 Clear (5). |
| 15 High room (5). | 11 Spines (6). |
| 16 Golf-club (4). | 12 Appendix (5). |
| 17 Assets (4). | 13 Supply with water (8). |
| 19 Underbrush worker (5). | 14 Grabbed (8). |
| 20 Guided (7). | 18 Garb (6). |
| 21 Fiasco (4). | 22 Clutch (4). |
| 23 Stupid (6). | |
| 24 Garland (8). | |
| 25 Thick (5). | |
| 26 Extent (6). | |

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Displace, 6 Caused, 9 Placemat, 11 Redolent, 12 Dull, 13 Sleep, 14 Enrol, 15 Epee, 22 Abstract, 24 Volatile, 25 Urgent, 26 Deranges Down: 1 Score, 2 Odds, 3 Deplete, 4 Idle, 5 Peas, 6 Alarm, 7 Extol, 10 Enter, 14 Enroll, 15 Posters, 16 Fervid, 17 Coler, 20 Waver, 21 State, 22 Author, 23 Bluff.

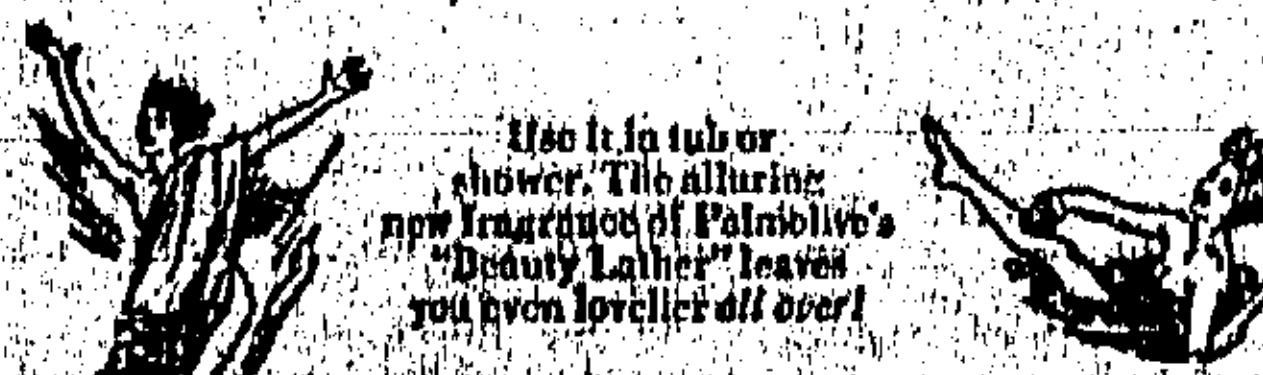
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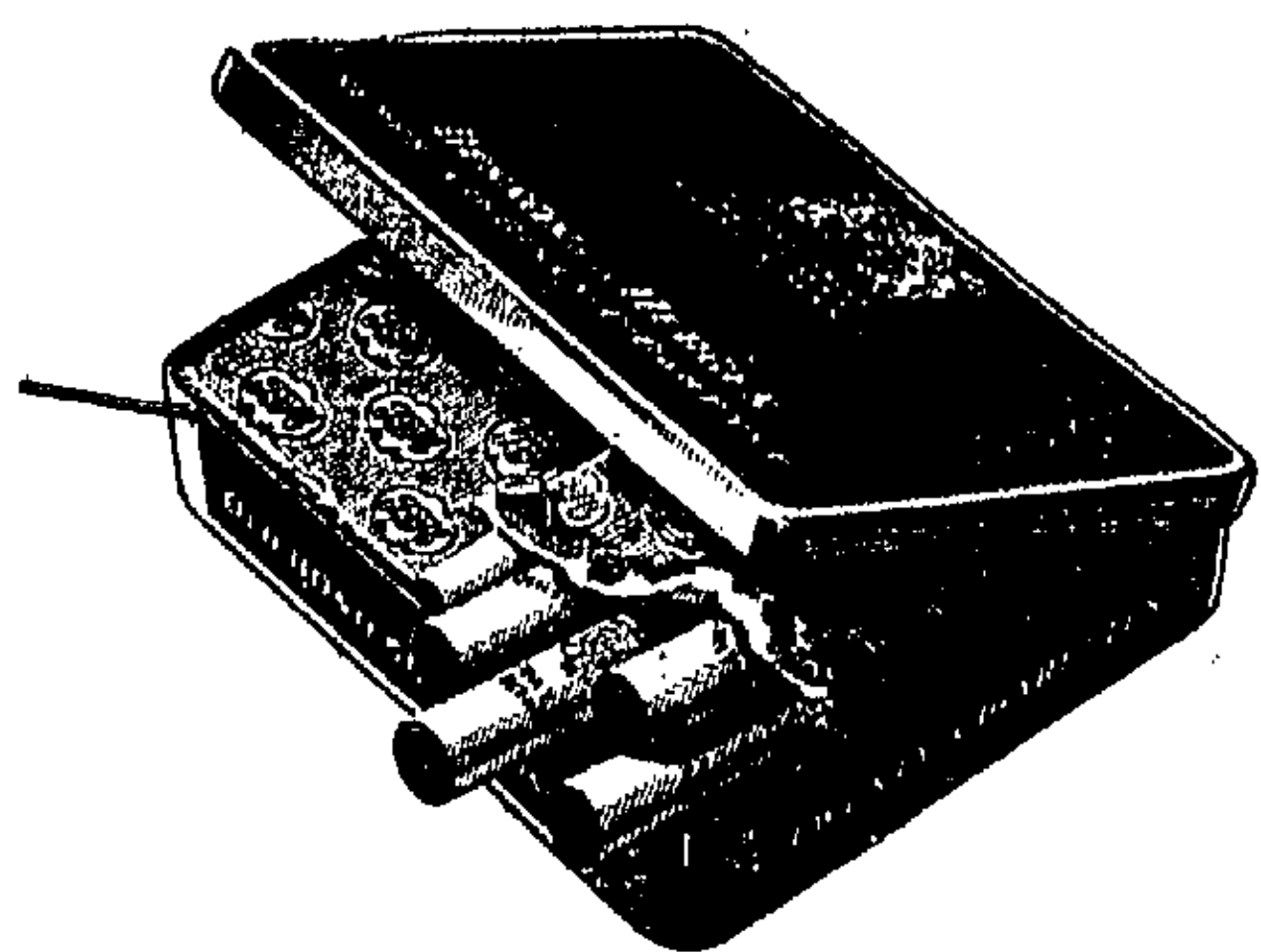
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WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS "THE BIG THREE" MEET AT TEHERAN

Mr Churchill and President Roosevelt left Cairo separately by air on Nov. 27, 1943, for the long-awaited meeting with Stalin.

I COULD not admire the arrangements which had been made for my reception after landing in Teheran. The British Minister met me in his car, and we drove from the airfield to our Legation. As we approached the city the road was lined with Persian cavalrymen every 50 yards, for at least three miles. It was clearly shown to any evil people that somebody of consequence was coming, and which way.

The men on horseback advertised the route, but could provide no protection at all. A police car driving a hundred yards in advance gave warning of our approach. The pace was slow. Presently large crowds stood in the spaces between the Persian cavalry, and as far as I could see there were few, if any, foot police.

Towards the centre of Teheran these crowds were four or five deep. The people were friendly but non-committal. They pressed to within a few feet of the car. There was no kind of defence at all against two or three determined men with pistols or a bomb. As we reached the turning which led to the Legation there was a traffic block, and we remained for three or four minutes stationary amid the crowded throng of gaping Persians.

Ran greatest risks

IF it had been planned out beforehand to run the greatest risks, and have the security of quiet surprise arrival on an effective escort, the problem could not have been solved more perfectly. However, nothing happened. I grinned at the crowd, and on the whole they grinned at me. In due course we arrived at the British Legation, which lay within a strong cordon of British-Indian troops.

The American Security were more clever about the President. An elaborate escort of armoured cars surrounded the Presidential vehicle on its route. Actually he alighted at an unknown landing point, and went quite unguarded to the American Legation through utterly unpredictable streets and byways.

The British Legation and its gardens lay almost adjoining the Soviet Embassy, and as the Anglo-Indian brigade entrusted with our safety was in direct contact with the still larger Russian force that encircled their own domain both soon joined and we became an isolated area with all the precautions of war. The American Legation, which was guarded by United States forces, was more than half a mile away, and this meant that either the President or else Stalin and I would have to traverse the narrow streets of Teheran two or three times a day back and forth during the Conference.

Meanwhile Molotov, who had been in Teheran 24 hours before our arrival, produced a plot to kill one or more of the "Big Three" as we were regarded, and the idea of one or other of us continually going to and fro through the streets filled him with deep alarm.

Move To USSR Embassy

I strongly supported Molotov in his appeals to the President to move forthwith inside the Soviet Embassy, which was three or four times as big as the others, and stood in extensive grounds, now ringed by Soviet troops and police. We prevailed upon Mr Roosevelt to take this good advice, and next afternoon he moved with his whole staff, including the excellent Filipino cooks from the yacht into the Russian domain, where ample and comfortable quarters were provided for him.

Thus we were all within a circle, and could discuss the problems of the World War without any chance of annoyance. I was made very comfortable in the British Legation, and had only to walk a couple of hundred yards to reach the Soviet palace, which might be said to be for the time being the centre of the world.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE HAVE RETURNED THEIR GREAT WORLD WAR II LEADER TO POWER AS PRIME MINISTER. THIS IS CHAPTER 19 OF "CLOSING THE RING," HIS FIFTH VOLUME OF THE WAR'S HISTORY SUCH AS HE KNEW IT

I continued to be far from well, and my cold and throat were so vicious that for a time I could hardly speak. However, Lord Moran with sprays and ceaseless care enabled me to say what I had to say—which was a lot.

Misleading accounts

THERE have been many misleading accounts of the line I took, with the full agreement of the British Chiefs of Staff, at this Conference. It has become a legend in America that I drove to prevent the cross-Channel enterprise called "Overlord," and that I tried vainly to lure the Allies into some mass invasion of the Balkans, or a large-scale campaign in the Eastern Mediterranean, which would effectively kill it. Much of this nonsense has already in previous chapters been exposed and refuted, but it may be worth while to set forth what it was I actually sought, and what, in a very large measure, I got.

"Overlord," now planned in great detail, should be launched in May or June, or at the latest in the opening days of July, 1944. The troops and all the ships to carry them still had first priority.

Secondly, the great Anglo-American army in action in Italy must be nourished to achieve the capture of Rome and advance to secure the airfields north of the capital, from which the air attack on Southern Germany became possible. After these were gained there should be no advance in Italy beyond the Pisa-Rimini line—i.e., we should not extend our front into the broader part of the Italian peninsula.

I was not opposed at this time to a landing in the south of France, along the Riviera, with Marseilles and Toulon as objectives, and thereafter, an Anglo-American advance northwards up the Rhone valley in aid of the main invasion across the Channel. Alternatively, I preferred a right-handed movement from the north of Italy, using the Istrian peninsula and the Ljubljana Gap, towards Vienna. I was delighted when the President suggested this, and tried, as will be seen, to engage him in it.

Not varied an inch

MY third request was that the Eastern Mediterranean, with all the prizes that it afforded, should not be neglected, provided no strength which could be applied across the Channel should be absorbed. In all this I adhered to the proportions which I had mentioned to Gen. Eisenhower two months earlier—namely, six-tenths of our realisable strength across the Channel, three-tenths in Italy, and one-tenth in the Eastern Mediterranean. From this I never varied—not an inch in a year.

We were all agreed, British, Russians, and Americans, upon the first two major campaigns, involving nine-tenths of our available strength. All I had to plead was the effective use of one-tenth of our strength in the Eastern Mediterranean. Simpletons will argue, "Would it not have been much better to centre all our efforts on the Channel and dismiss all other opportunities as wasteful diversions?" But this ignores the governing facts.

All the available shipping in the Western Hemisphere was already committed to the last ton to the preparation of "Overlord," and the maintenance of our front in Italy. Even if more shipping had been found it could not have been used, because the programmes of disembarkation filled to the utmost limit all the ports and camps involved. As for the Eastern Mediterranean, nothing was suggested that could be applied elsewhere. The Air Force, which was the defence of Egypt could equally well or better discharge its duty if used there.

forward frontier. All the troops, two or three divisions at the outside, were already in that theatre, and there were no ships, except local vessels, to carry them to the larger scenes.

To get the active, vigorous use of these forces, who otherwise would be mere lookers-on, might inflict grave injury upon the enemy. If Rhodes were taken the whole Aegean could be dominated by our Air Force and direct sea-contact established with Turkey. If, on the other hand, Turkey could be persuaded to enter the war, or to strain her neutrality by lending us the airfields we had built for her, we could equally dominate the Aegean and the capture of Rhodes would not be necessary. Either way it would work.

And of course the prize was Turkey. If we could gain Turkey it would be possible without the subtraction of a single man, ship or aircraft from the main and decisive battles to dominate the Black Sea with submarines and light naval forces, and to give a right hand to Russia and carry supplies to her armies by a route far less costly, far more swift, and far more abundant than either the Arctic or the Persian Gulf.

The triple theme

THIS was the triple theme which I pressed upon the President and Stalin on every occasion, not hesitating to repeat the arguments remorselessly. I could have gained Stalin, but the President was oppressed by the prejudices of his military advisers, and drifted to and fro in the argument, with the result that the whole of these subsidiary but gleaming opportunities were cast aside unused.



Dr. INGE ON POLITICS

An Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of George III, disqualifies clergymen from sitting in Parliament. The Act, the House of Commons (Clergy Disqualification) Act of 1801, imposes a fine of £500 for every day

on which a member of the clergy sits or votes in the House. Should clergymen play a part in politics? Dr W. R. Inge, 91-year-old former Dean of St Paul's, has these controversial views on the subject of parsons and politics.

'YOU ARE THE LAST WHIG—THE DEVIL WAS THE FIRST'

the Exchequer," he replied: and he was not a Socialist.

Speaking as a Whig, it does not matter much which party is in power. Mass bribery and pillage of the unrepresented minority will go on as long as there is anybody left to rob. A Conservative Government may not be quite so ready to invite every tramp to go to kick John Bull on the stern.

Plato, whose revered master, Socrates had been executed by the Athenian Democracy, thought that dictatorship, which he called tyranny, was the worst of all governments, and democracy, which he thought ends in loss of liberty, the next worst.

NOT POLITE

The subjects of a tyranny pay semi-divine honours to their tyrant—Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini—at any rate while he is alive. The citizens of a democracy are more critical, except in America.

It is not polite to smile at our friends when they are at their devotions, but an American on democracy sometimes talks like a fool. Not only is democracy God's own government for God's own country, but God Himself is a good democra-

one, two or perhaps three months. Consequently, both he and I wished in this military conference to hear from Marshal Stalin and Marshal Voroshilov what action would be of the greatest service to the Soviet.

Salin, speaking next, welcomed the success of the United States in the Pacific, but said that the Soviets could not join in the struggle against Japan at the present time, almost practically all their forces were engaged against Germany. The Soviet forces in the Far East were more or less sufficient for defence, but they would have to be at least tripled in order to attack. The moment for joining their friends in this theatre would be the moment of Germany's collapse: then they would march together.

France was best

AS for Europe, Stalin said that he would like to begin with a few words about the Soviet experience in the conduct of the war. Their attack in July had been anticipated by the Germans; but when sufficient troops and equipment had been collected the Soviet had found it comparatively easy to pass to the offensive.

He had been asked, he said, how the Anglo-American forces could best help Russia. The Soviet Government had always felt that the Italian campaign had been of great value to the Allied cause in that it opened the Mediterranean. But Italy was not a suitable jumping-off ground for the invasion of Germany. The Alps stood between.

Turkey would be a better point of entry than Italy; but it was a long way from the heart of Germany. He believed that North or Northwest France was the place for Anglo-American forces to attack, though it was of course true that the Germans there would resist desperately.

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(MORE TOMORROW)

R. M. MacColl's
American Column

LUCKY STRIKE

NEW YORK. A HARMLESS crank who blued his money away? Or a passionate fanatic who may just have missed greatness? There are two schools of thought about Edgar Davis, who has died in Galveston, Texas.

But one thing was undeniable about him—he did things in a very big way.

He was a New Englander from Massachusetts, and at the beginning of the century made a fortune in Sumatra rubber.

Then he went to Texas and sank his last dollar in six oil wells which proved dry on after the other.

Desperately he borrowed money to sink just one more—and struck it fabulously rich. In 1928 he sold out for \$12,000,000 (£4,265,000).

Then came a strange venture which is still being talked about on Broadway. For more than two years—October 1926 to November 1928—Davis kept going—at a personal cost to himself of \$1,000,000 (£387,100)—a mystic play called "The Ladder," all about a new religion.

The play was hopeless as entertainment, but Davis offered people their money back if they did not like it. The last performance attracted just 54 people.

A FEATURE of American railway stations is the large number of metal lockers in which travellers who don't want to waste time at the cloakroom can leave their luggage by means of a temporarily rented key.

At New York's huge Grand Central Station there is one master key to all the 3,000 lockers.

So when a prankster telephoned the police and said that a bomb was in one of the lockers, one man had laboured to open them all.

The job fell to Felix Turbe, parcels superintendent. It took him five hours. No bomb.

HOT TIP to play Roosevelt in the film of his life—Fredric March. Mrs Roosevelt will advise.



"One of us is going to have to go after bread...."

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

AN instruction issued to those saucy little wild flowers, the women police, adjures them to "ignore idle remarks and noises such as whistling." It is not easy for a ravishingly beautiful ace-glamourcoquette to ignore cries of admiration in some street crammed with flaneurs. The next best thing to ignoring advances is the use of withering satire. "Have you lost your dog?" will make the bold whistler feel silly.

Suet in conference

"Sue" says he has to have the ferret for proting, said Suet. "For what?" cried Sir Stanley Feltham. "Proting," said Suet. "I don't know what it means. He uses a mopper, a bell and a flag." "Who does?" shouted Sir Stanley. "This man Detmold." "Send Penfold down there," said Sir Stanley. "This must be stopped," asked Suet. "This proting and the mopper business. It sounds crazy." "But how can we stop it? We don't know it's illegal." "Well, you go down with Penfold. Get him to show you what this ferret does. Draw up a report."

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29

BORN today you have the type of mind which is, perhaps, a little too inclined to become involved with detail. Be careful that you don't waste your energies on non-essentials. Also, be warned against getting absorbed off into routine work which is unworthy of your talents.

For the stars have endowed you with real ability—and not a little genius—in the field of the exact sciences. Put your initiative and research capabilities to work and you might discover something of great importance to humanity. Inventive mechanics is another field in which you might do well and since you also have good business

ability, you should be able to make a commercial success of your ideas. Cultivate the "down view." Learn a little more about human nature. There is an impulsive streak in your nature which sometimes causes you to jump to conclusions.

When it comes to love and romance, you are one to throw your affections. Your emotional nature is strong and it is likely that an early marriage will give you the satisfaction and balance you need.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Today routine is necessary. Scattering your energies too widely will only defeat your best interests.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Take time out for a little play. You'll work a lot better on a tough job tomorrow.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Balance profit and loss as the month draws to a close. Make up for any deficit by thrift.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Don't look for much excitement just now. You are apt to find that routine is necessary.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Take time out to amuse yourself. This evening appears to be a good time for some merry-making.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—You may be in the mood for celebration, but remember there is work to be done first.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Work hard during the day and this evening will be a time for an interesting social engagement.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Speed up your mental processes and you will accomplish a lot. Make real progress toward your goal.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Don't overdo things today. Fatigue can be your enemy. Just now. Conserve your strength.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Nothing stands in the way of a pleasant social evening but your own wishes in the matter. You'll probably get an invitation!

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Set a good example by handling your affairs efficiently. The rewards, also, should be handsome.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—A friendly day. Don't stick at home feeling sorry for yourself. Get out and meet people.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Partner Fortunate
In Making Hand

NORTH 20			
♥Q4	♦K1096	♣A4	♠874
WEST			
♥10980	♦72	♣K852	♠KJ5
EAST			
♥732	♦543	♣1076	♠A932
SOUTH (D)			
♥AK5	♦AQJ8	♣J93	♠Q108
East-West vul.			
South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—10			

By OSWALD JACOBY

North's bidding in today's hand looked more scientific than it really was. He did two clubs (the Stayman Convention) to find out whether or not South had a biddable major suit. When South properly showed the hearts, North raised to game in that suit.

This was all pure moonshine. Since North had a 4-3-3-3 distribution he could expect no advantage from bidding a fitting trump suit. He should have been perfectly happy with a no-trump contract. A jump to three no-trump was North's best response to the opening bid.

At three no-trump South would have no problems. He would need a simple diamond finesse to make his contract. The finesse would succeed, and that would be that.

At four hearts, life was not so simple. South needed either a good break in clubs or a very good break in diamonds. What's more, he had to play the hand very carefully to take advantage of whatever good fortune might come his way.

West opened the ten of spades and South won in his own hand. He next drew three rounds of trumps and cashed the rest of the spades, ending in dummy. Then he could afford to lead a club to try the finesse of the club ten.

West won with the jack of clubs and found himself up a tree. If he led the last spade dummy could ruff while South discarded a loser. (That's why declarer stripped out the spades before lacking the clubs.)

If he led a diamond, South needed only the jack to win three tricks in the suit. West therefore gritted his teeth and laid down the king of clubs.

When the club king held, West continued with his last club, allowing East to win with the ace. This left West on the ground but put East up in the branches of that tree.

If East returned the last club, South would ruff and discard a diamond from dummy, and then a simple diamond finesse would be enough. East therefore returned the six of diamonds as the only chance to defeat the contract.

South's only chance to make the contract consisted in finding the ten of diamonds in the East hand and the king of diamonds in the West hand. Hence he played the nine of diamonds.

This finished off West. If he put up the king, declarer had three natural diamond tricks; and if he ducked, the nine would hold and South would be in position to repeat the diamond finesse.

Q—The bidding has been: South: 1 ♣, North: 1 ♠, East: 1 ♠, South: 2 ♣, North: 2 ♣, East: 3 ♠, South: 3 N.T. Pass.

You, South, hold: Spades K-Q-J-7-3, Hearts K-Q-5, Diamonds K-4, Club K-9-2. What do you do?

A—Bid six no-trump. Your partner cannot have a three diamond bid without at least three aces. If he has four aces and some sort of diamond suit this leap to six no-trump may encourage him to bid the grand slam.

Check Your Knowledge

- Where is Mount Vernon, home and burial place of George Washington?
- What is responsible for the mild climate of Great Britain?
- Give the feminine of Metanore.
- Porto Ricans are citizens of what country?
- By what title is the British financial minister known?
- By whom was Jesus baptised?

(Answer on Page 10)

A NEW SWEATER FOR WINTER



Sweaters have now moved into the glamour class and will make their appearance in winter wardrobes teamed with a long or short black skirt. This Dorville model is in fine gold wool jersey.

London Express Service.

WOMANSENSE

Chinchilla Coat Grows At Home

It is worth £26,775
and feeds on grain

From FREDERICK COOK: New York.

IN the sewing room of her modest home in Minneapolis, Mrs. Gladys Olson, pretty blonde wife of a factory inspector, is raising a £26,775 chinchilla coat. She is beginning to suspect that by the time she has enough skins she will have grown too fond of the chinchillas to deprive them of their coats for her own use.

Mrs. Olson is one of some 5,000 people in the United States who have taken up fur-raising as a sideline, for fun and profit.

In Mrs. Olson's case, it all began four years ago as a hobby.

Her husband Edward bought his original pair of chinchillas for £500, persuaded his wife to give up her sewing room to make room for them and, with rather more difficulty, persuaded the family dog Duchess that the chinchillas were not some new form of defenceless cat.

For a couple of days Mrs. Olson stood in the doorway and watched her husband feed them. Now it is Mr. Olson who stands in the doorway when the chinchillas' meals are served.

Fed with milk

Some months after the Olsons bought their first pair they became the owners of four more—the first litter. These had to be raised—by Mrs. Olson—with an eye-dropper filled with milk. Now the population of the sewing room numbers 30—and additions are anticipated. "I would never be able to part

with the original pair" whatever I could do about the rest," says Mrs. Olson.

At 37 she does not own a fur coat of any kind, much less a £26,775 chinchilla.

"It takes about 150 skins to make a coat," she says. "But for the moment I find them more irresistible alive than as a coat. They have a personality all their own."

When the Olsons have guests the 30 chinchillas are brought into the lounge to play with them. The dog is banished to a corner of the room, from which she glowers reproachfully at the furry animals gambolling over the furniture. They are a delicate pearl grey colour.

Many families in the Middle West now raise them in their bathrooms, basements, or in the spare bedroom. Mr. Dale Mathews, of St. Paul, Minn.,

recounts a pioneer in the new hobby, remarked: "Chinchilla-raising has now almost passed out of the hobby class and is America's fastest-growing livestock industry. It costs only about 15s. a year to feed a chinchilla. They eat grain pellets and vegetables. One man can easily take care of 100 pairs and still do a full-time job outside."

(London Express Service.)

Household Hint

That lousy tinge on dark cottons can be avoided by using fresh suds when you wash them, and fresh rinse water. Never wash or rinse them in water that has been used for other clothes. If you use starch for blacks and navys, add a bit of bluing; for brown clothes, add tea.



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Working In A Circus Is Fun

—That Is, Unless You Try To Juggle Raindrops!—

By MAX TRELL

"Oh! A clown!" cried Hanid, "Did you make everyone laugh, Mr. Punch?"

"I certainly did. I ran around dressed in red and green spangles, and every three steps I took I tumbled and stumbled and bumbled and rumbled. Everyone in the whole circus roared with laughter. Then one day I didn't feel so good. So I got up in the middle of the circus-ring and explained how bad I felt and—"

Paused and Sighed

Mr. Punch paused and sighed. "What did everyone do, Mr. Punch?" Teddy the stuffed bear asked.

"They laughed more loudly than ever. The more I said I didn't feel good, the louder everyone laughed. And that just made me feel worse and worse. So I finally decided that I felt too sad to be a clown anymore. Then I became an acrobat."

Everyone in the playground wanted to know what kind of tricks Mr. Punch did when he was an acrobat.

"I did the most wonderful acrobatic tricks that anyone had ever seen. I jumped up in the air and did somersaults. I did pin-wheels so fast that I looked like a firecracker. I walked on my ear. I swung on the flying trapeze, which is like a swing, only much higher up."

"One day I decided that as long as the people just took the peanuts and fed them to the elephants, I might just as well give them to the elephants myself and save myself the trouble of having to sell them, and the people the trouble of having to buy them."

"Anyway," continued Mr. Punch, "I was given another job right after that. I became a clown."

"My first job," he began, "was to sell peanuts. I used to walk up and down where the people were sitting and call: 'Peanuts! Five cents a bag! Peanuts!' I used to sell quite a lot of bags of peanuts. The people, and especially the children, would then take the peanuts and feed them to the elephants."

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"I was given another job right after that," continued Mr. Punch. "I became a clown."

"What did you juggle?" said General Tin.

"I started by juggling a dozen apples on the end of my nose. Then I juggled chairs and tables and vases of flowers. I threw them all up in the air, one after the other, and caught them all, one after the other, when they came down again. All this was very easy. I made up my mind to juggle something really hard. But I had to wait for a rainy day."

"Why?" asked everyone in the playground in surprise.

"Because what I made up my mind to juggle were raindrops. I tossed them up again as fast as they came down. Everyone was amazed. No one had ever seen a juggler throw a whole rainstorm back into the sky. But an awful thing happened."

"My goodness!" said Hanid. "What happened?"

"All the raindrops came down again—all of them together—right on my head! I was nearly drowned. The whole circus was washed away. And that was the last time I ever worked in a circus."

Then Mr. Punch, having finished, stretched himself out again, folded his arms over his chest and, just before shutting his eyes, he winked.

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Wool Week
AT WHITEWAYS

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WHITEWAYS

INTELLIGENCE TEST

BELLMEN

by T. O. HARE

THE members of our Polk-dancing Club (the Bellmen) were invited to send five representatives to a "Bellmen's Ball." All expenses will be paid. The secretary, it should be quite a nice little trip.

"I propose we send three women and two men," said Lady Britomart. "The women are better than the men, you know."

"Maybe, maybe not," said Lord Ewerbach. "But our men members outnumber the women by five. So we ought to send three men and two women. That incidentally, gives us 50 per cent more possible selections than does Lady Britomart's plan."

What is the total membership of the club?

(Solution on Page 10)

CHESS PROBLEM

By C. GOLDSCHMIDT

Black, 8 pieces.



White to move. White has 8 pieces, Black has 8 pieces. The board is set up for a chess problem.

White to move. White has 8 pieces, Black has 8 pieces. The board is set up for a chess problem.

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STRONG WAS ALERT



Burnley's alert goalkeeper Strong was "on the ball" and quickly punched clear from Arsenal's thrusting centre-forward, Holton, in the First Division match at Arsenal Stadium, Highbury, London. Burnley's centre-half, Cummins, was ready to support his goalkeeper. Arsenal won 1-0. — Reuterphoto.

Floodlit Football Has Come To Stay In Britain

Says PETER DITTON

Sixty-six thousand people cannot be wrong. That was the number lucky enough to gain admission to Highbury Stadium on a Wednesday evening for the floodlit match between Arsenal and Glasgow Rangers. At least another 20,000 were locked outside and they had to wait until the following morning to read in the papers that Arsenal had won by three goals to two.

Make no mistake about it. This floodlit football is not freak, liable to catch the public eye and then fade into obscurity. Soccer by floodlight will be almost certainly a regular feature of English football—and possibly Scottish—in another four or five years' time.

The reasons that we shall not see more of it at once are twofold. Firstly the FA and the Football League have to give it their blessing. And this they obviously cannot do until they are satisfied that all clubs can provide the necessary facilities.

THE BIG SNAG

This, of course, is where the big snag creeps in. With the exception of Highbury, Wembley, Goodison Park, Everton and one or two other grounds, there are no facilities available at the moment for playing football by floodlighting.

At Highbury and the other places I have mentioned there are two big stands running the whole length of the ground and from these the lights can be thrown on to the pitch. But for those clubs which do not possess stands running the whole length of the ground the only solution is to erect a series of masts at regular intervals and of a standard height to which the lights could be fixed.

It is not a big job and would not prove too costly. But, of course, one has to consider that for clubs, particularly in the Third Division (North), any additional expenditure, such as this would entail, is always a heavy item.

I am confident, however, that once these clubs realise the possibilities of floodlit football they will undoubtedly make it their business to see that their grounds are equipped for it. The lead will need to come from the legislators themselves and they have already had the opportunity to see just how effective it can be. It is certain that they will give it their blessing.

BLESSING OF GOVERNMENT

Floodlit football will have the blessing of the Government as well. It has long been a mooted that floodlit matches cause absenteeism in the mines and at factories. But with matches played in the evenings this absenteeism could be avoided.

The Football League too will see its value. Overcrowded fixtures have long been a bugbear. But with floodlighting comes the possibility of spreading the fixture list over a much longer period, avoiding those early season matches which, apart from any other consideration, are not fair to the players themselves. Now what of the match that I saw? It was great football.

The floodlighting was perfect. All the marking lines were clearly visible and the use of a white ball meant that at every stage it was possible to follow the game. And most marvellous of all was that no shadows were cast by any of the players or officials at any stage during the match.

I heard one spectator say to his friend that this match could be used as a yardstick to assess the potentialities of English and Scottish football. That was hardly fair. Both teams played all out and there was nothing of the exhibition atmosphere about the game. But on this one match it would not be right to pass judgment on whether English soccer is better than Scottish or vice versa.

TERRIFIC PACE

Arsenal started off at a terrific pace. They had been engaged in a floodlit match only three weeks previously and straight into the attack. For the first fifteen minutes the lead in the game was held by the Glasgow men and twice Lishman burst right through the middle only to finish weakly. It is a great fault with this strong bustling side-forward. In the air he is almost as good as Tommy Lawton but with his feet he does not impress as an English candidate.

To give him his due, it was with the weaker part of his artillery that he gave Arsenal the lead in the 16th minute. A move started by Barnes, who flicked a long pass across to outside-right Roper, had the whole Glasgow defence running the wrong way. Roper's perfect pass into the middle was collected by Lishman who made a couple of yards and then sent in a twenty yard ground shot which Brown dived too late to hold.

UNDAUNTED

Undaunted, Rangers came back and within three minutes Johnson, their clever inside-right, had levelled the scores in a similar manner. Waddell sent a nice pass through the middle and Johnson made as if to pass out to Rutherford on the right wing before crashing a thirty yarder past goalkeeper Swindell.

It was at this point that I had my one doubt about floodlit soccer. Both goals appeared to me as if they might have been saved. In each case the

goalkeeper was a fraction late in diving for the ball and it seemed as though the lighting might have made him misjudge the distance. But at least it was the same for both sides.

No further goals came before half-time and Arsenal by now had slackened their original cracking pace. Indeed, it was as well for them that their International trio, Barnes and Daniel (Wales) and Lishman (England), all of whom played in the International at Ninian Park on Saturday, were in good form.

The Rangers attack, with Thornton a lively leader and Waddell a most dangerous thrusting wing-man, came more and more into the picture. Well as Rangers played up to the penalty box however, they could not get through the Arsenal defensive cordon.

BREAKAWAY

And then in a breakaway, Roper, Arsenal's outside-right, was brought down in the box by George Young and Walley Barnes almost broke the goal with his penalty kick to give Arsenal the lead once more.

It was possibly a fair reflection of the run of play but when three minutes from time Arsenal scored a third goal there could be no doubting its merit. Holton, Arsenal's long-thrusting centre-forward, took a throw in near the corner flag and with a powerful heave of his brawny shoulders landed the ball on to Lishman's head just on the penalty spot. Not a Rangers man had moved before the ball was in the net.

That goal virtually decided the issue. Findlay broke through in the last minute to get a second for the visitors, but there was no time left for them to try and get the equaliser.

One final comment on this game. If there were any Scottish selectors present, they can expect to see Jimmy Logie, Arsenal's inside-left, in the next Scottish International side. The teams were: Arsenal: Swindell; Smith, Barnes; Mercer, Daniel, Forbes; Milton, Lishman, Holton, Logie, Roper. Rangers: Brown; Little, Young; Cox, Woodburn, McCall; Rutherford; Johnson; Thornton, Findlay, Waddell.

(London Express Service)

EVERETT'S SAM HOWARD REGISTERS A GREAT PITCHING PERFORMANCE

By "GRANDSTAND"

A great pitching performance, such as Hongkong had never seen before, was registered by Sam Howard of the USS Everett, representing the US Navy in the Senior "B" Division of the Softball League, when he fanned 18 of the 30 Warrior batters to face him in a scoreless game which was called off on account of darkness.

This perfect performance did not even allow any of the opposition to reach first base in an errorless display, and overshadowed even the brilliant triumph of the Madcaps over the Braves by a 4-1 count and Jaguars' overwhelming 9-1 victory over the Overseas Chinese.

In the Junior League, the Griffins—the Wildfires scuffle was also called off after the ninth chapter as neither side could break up a 6-all deadlock, while both Delawareans and Blackhawks managed to protect their undefeated joint-leadership in the minor circuit.

The Ladies' League, however, resulted in top-sides scores being registered, with the Squaws shellingacking the Pool To girls 27-1 while the Wahoes whitewashed South China 14-0.

MADCAPS 4-BRAVES 1

Braves suffered their second successive defeat of the season when they bowed before Madcaps 4-1, both sides sharing a total of six safe-blows, but the Madcap safeties counted in the clutch.

The first Madcap tally was chalked up in the opening frame when Braga drew a pass and advanced to third on a steal and an infield grounder. Willie Sprinkle popped up into a double-play and in the melee, Braga stole home amid a cloud of dust.

Both sides threatened to score again in the next frame as Pete MacRae and Spiky Gutierrez singled for the Madcaps and Braves respectively, but were left stranded as the sides went out.

The third chapter found the Braves nudging over the equaliser when Frankie Correa and Gerry Roza Pereira singled in succession and after Billy Soares was given a life on a tumble, Junior Remedios and Spiky Gutierrez failed to come through with another safe blow.

A scoreless fourth stanza passed by, but in the fifth Madcaps' Buster Hollands pulled pinch-hitters Joey Graca and Graham Crookdake out of his bag of tricks, to collect three runs for that inning, all the runs being scored after two outs.

Chapple Remedios, who shouldered the whole of the hurling stint for the Braves, walked three, while Kelly Silva-Netto and Joey Graca, who shared the chore for the Madcaps, passed four to first base and accounted for a similar number via the strikeout route.

Joey Graca, who relieved Silva-Netto in the beginning of the fifth with the score tied at one-all, was credited as the winning pitcher.

The Braves were unable to field Tony "Red" Osmund, regular lead-off batter and third-base guardian, Tony being injured during a hockey game in the morning.

Billy Soares took over the third-base assignment and Jose "Doc" Gutierrez filled the vacant gap on the right of the keystone sack.

This last defeat of the Braves leaves the title-holders in the lower bracket of the league standings, where they are just one game ahead of the tailend Canucks who have yet to notch up a win.

Jaguars 9-OVERSEAS 1

Taking advantage of an out-break of 14 Overseas errors, the Jaguars ran riot over the opposition to chalk up a 9-1 triumph to put a stop to the Overseas surge to the top.

Vic Pedruco, for the Jaguars, was effective and only allowed the Overseas batters three scattered hits, while Lam Ping for the Overseas yielded four, most of them bunched in the last

innings. The Blackhawks pulled themselves back into the League joint leadership with the Delawareans when they rallied in the fifth frame to overcome an early deficit with a four run spurge.

Dodgers drew first blood with a trio of marks in the initial inning and added another two in the next semester, mainly through the inaccuracy of the Hawk hurler in finding the plate.

At this stage of the game, a protest against the alleged unsatisfactory umpiring at the plate was lodged by Hawk mentor Buster Hollands, and it was understood that the matter is now dropped in view of the Hawks' triumph.

Coach Fred Diesta of the Dodgers is not a happy man, and attributes the subsequent falling apart of his team as due to a psychological effect which the protest had on his players.

The Bantams succumbed to Dragons 10-8 after putting up a good fight. The Bantams are improving gradually and their last two losses might have been turned into victories with a bit more experience. Roddhouse Hill, recently signed on for the Bantams, chalked up his first

league hit, while Bamford and Maw contributed singles. The longest blow was a two-bagger by David Fong.

Squaws massacred Pool To with 27-1 count, in which every Squaw hit safely at least once with the exception of Wanda Rodrigues who went hitless against weak pitching.

Homers were cleaved by Alda Oliveira (1) and Stella Correa (2) while Carmen Souza collected a three-base hit.

Of the total of 21 safe hits, Carmen Souza, Benita Remedios, Stella Correa, Alda Oliveira and Nana Carvalho had three hits each.

Thelma Coelho carved her name in the mythical Hall of Fame when she pulled the first unassisted triple play in her first appearance in Squaws uniform. In the last inning with the bases loaded, Thelma froze an infield fly, tagged up in third base and put the ball on another bone-head base-runner for a three-play killing.

The Americans slaughtered the Dodgers 21-4 when they unleashed a 21-hit attack, which included Comisky's perfect job in four tries, and chalked up as much as 13 runs in one frame.

In the Warriors-US Navy tussle which went scoreless for 10 tension-packed chapters, Ray Machado on the slab for the Warriors held his own in the duel against Navy hurler Sam Howard who returned the first perfect game in the Colony's softball annals.

Although neither side could score, the gods had several chances, firstly when Ocken singled in the second frame for a potential run, and again when Sam Howard batted safely in the seventh, but on both occasions the threat was snuffed with brilliant fielding.

THE AMERICANS SLAUGHTERED THE DODGERS 21-4 when they unleashed a 21-hit attack, which included Comisky's perfect job in four tries, and chalked up as much as 13 runs in one frame.

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RESULTS AT A GLANCE

SENIOR "A" DIVISION

Jaguars 9 Overseas 1
Madcaps 4 Braves 1

SENIOR "B" DIVISION

Americans 21 Dodgers 4
US Navy 0 Warriors 0
(called off after 9 innings)

JUNIOR LEAGUE

Blackhawks 13 Dodgers 7
Delawareans 8 Aces 6
Dragons 10 35 Bantams 8
Wildfires 6 Griffins 6
(called off after 9 innings)

LADIES' LEAGUE

Squaws 27 Pool To 1
Wahoes 14 South China 0

LADIES' LEAGUE

Squaws massacred Pool To with 27-1 count, in which every Squaw hit safely at least once with the exception of Wanda Rodrigues who went hitless against weak pitching.

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MCC Dismiss Indian Services For 167 Runs

Dehra Dun, United Provinces, Oct. 28.

The MCC touring cricket team gave a first rate performance when they dismissed the Services XI for 167 runs on the first day of their three-day match here.

By the close of play the tourists had made 13 without loss in reply.

It was a good performance in the last match before the First Test. The bowling was always accurate and a pismire that favoured the batsmen and the fielding, apart from one lapse, was splendid.

The MCC bowlers kept the ball well up to the bat and were helped by their opponents' reluctance to make attacking strokes.

RATHER LUCKY Donald Carr, the Vice-Captain, was the most successful bowler, taking four wickets for 37 runs but was rather lucky when two of his victims played on. In view of his all-round abilities and the fact that he is one of the few reliable slip fielders in the team, he must stand a good chance for the Delhi Test.

Fred Ridgway also bowled well and had his most successful day of the tour. His pace and late swings worried the earlier batsmen and he took the first three wickets. Two were deceived by his inswingers and were bowled behind their legs.

The batsmen seemed overawed by the decision and looked as if they were afraid to play their natural game. The first two hours before lunch produced only 54 runs—a lower ratio of scoring than in any match so far—and the whole innings lasted four and a half hours.

The teams were: Services: Swindell; Smith, Barnes; Mercer, Daniel, Forbes; Milton, Lishman, Holton, Logie, Roper. Rangers: Brown; Little, Young; Cox, Woodburn, McCall; Rutherford; Johnson; Thornton, Findlay, Waddell.

(London Express Service)

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB TENTH RACE MEETING

Saturday 10th & Monday 12th November, 1951. (Held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club).

The First Race will be run at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m. on the 1st Day.

On the 2nd Day the first race will be run at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00 noon. The fifteen interval is after the Fourth Race (1.30 p.m.) on the 2nd Day.

There are 8 races on the 1st Day and 10 races on the 2nd Day (18 in all). Through Tickets (at \$36 each) may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" 1952.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 9th November, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Office at: 5, D'Agular Street, Hong Kong or 382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TOTALISATOR

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies as declared by the Stewards when the "All Clear" is given. The "All Clear" signal will be indicated by a white light and/or a white sphere at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED. Attention is drawn to Rule 23 of the Totalisator Rules which reads as follows:—

In no circumstances will any dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment will not be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Telephone House, on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11.00 a.m. the 1st Day and at 10.00 a.m. the 2nd Day. The Secretary's Office will close at 11.45 a.m. the 1st Day and at 10.00 a.m. the 2nd Day. The Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 each day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC. WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING. MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various entrances to the Members' Hall to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

BY ORDER, H. MISA, Secretary.

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NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the 10th Race Meeting to be held on Saturday 10th and Monday 12th November, 1951, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Telephone House; the Club House, Happy Valley; and Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday 1st November, 1951.

By Order, H. MISA, Secretary.

Schoolboys' Tennis

A closely contested game was seen at the CRC yesterday when the finals of the doubles schoolboys' tennis championship was played.

The match was won by George Lin Jnr. and Eric Lin who beat E. Khan and Y. Khan 4-6, 7-5.



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"HUIJI"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	10 a.m.	2nd Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	5 p.m.	3rd Nov.
"ANSUN"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	10 a.m.	5th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	10 a.m.	9th Nov.
"SOOCHOW"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	5 p.m.	8th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	5 p.m.	10th Nov.
"TENGCHENG"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	5 p.m.	13th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	5 p.m.	16th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM			
"SUANSE"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	31st Oct.	1st Nov.
"HUIJI"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	1st Nov.	2nd Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	2nd Nov.	3rd Nov.
"ANSUN"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	3rd Nov.	4th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	4th Nov.	5th Nov.
"SOOCHOW"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	5th Nov.	6th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	6th Nov.	7th Nov.
"TENGCHENG"	Shanghai, Penang & Hongkong	7th Nov.	8th Nov.
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"CHANGSHI"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	17th Nov.	
"CHANGSHI"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	23rd Nov.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"YOKOHAMA"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	1st Nov.	
"CHANGSHI"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	7th Nov.	
"CHANGSHI"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	13th Nov.	
"CHANGSHI"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	19th Nov.	

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"YOKOHAMA"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	5th Nov.	
"CHANGSHI"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	11th Nov.	
"CHANGSHI"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	17th Nov.	
"CHANGSHI"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, & Hongkong	23rd Nov.	

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"BENDORAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	4th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov.
"BENWYLLIS"	U.K. via Singapore	21st Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	24th Nov.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	19th Dec.

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	31st Oct.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	11th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	23rd Nov.
"BENWYLLIS"	U.K. via Singapore	29th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	23rd Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	26th Dec.

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Agents

Hongkong, 24th October, 1951

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Wharf's terms and conditions of

storage, and where delivery may be

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No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

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undelivered after the 31st Novem-

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All claims against the steamer

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ceived.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD

Agents

Hongkong, 24th October, 1951

British Expedition To Unexplored Ice Caps

London, Oct. 28.
A party of about 20 scientists, technicians, and naval officers will go to the remote north-east of Greenland—about 800 miles from the North Pole—next July.

They will investigate a mountain range and the unknown part of the great ice cap which lies beyond. The expedition, privately financed, will cost £30,000. It will take 100 tons of equipment. Leader will be Commander (L.) C. J. W. Simpson, R.N.

The party will stay in Greenland for one or two years, depending on circumstances. Most members will winter at a base on the range of mountains along the coastline of Queen Louise Land.

The nearest inhabitants are Eskimos in a settlement hundreds of miles to the south. Princess Elizabeth is patron of the expedition. It is expected a part of the territory or a prominent mountain or glacier will be named after her.

CHURCHILL'S £1,000
First contribution of £1,000 towards the expedition has come from Mr Winston Churchill. He paid it out of the Sennings Prize given him recently in Denmark for furthering Anglo-Danish scientific interests.

Mr Churchill, as the vice-

patron, may also have a geographical feature named after him.

The objects of the expedition are primarily scientific, and will give experience to naval officers in Arctic areas.

A chartered sealer will push a way through the thick pack-ice to land the party in an ice-free field about 150 miles from the objective.

Seismic methods similar to those used by oil prospectors will be used to sound the depth of Greenland's ice, known to be several thousand feet thick.

WEATHER STATION
A small meteorological station will be set up about 200 miles near the middle of the unexplored part of the ice cap.

It is possible that after being at the base camp for a year or so the party will make a crossing of the great ice wastes to the west coast.

Cmdr. Simpson said: "The mountainous edge of the ice cap was once inhabited. There are ancient dwellings there. Why the inhabitants have died out so completely is not known."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

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Agents

Hongkong, 24th October, 1951

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is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co's godown where it will be at

consignees risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and conditions of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

godown, and all goods remaining

undelivered after the 31st Novem-

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER / FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	18th October	18th November
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	30th November
"CORFU"	15th November	17th December
"CANTON"	13th December	14th January

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	22nd November	23rd December
"CHUSAN"	4th December	31st December
"CORFU"	21st December	21st January
"CANTON"	18th January	18th February

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SINGAPORE"	23rd November	London & Continent
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SINGAPORE"	10th November	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"TAIRA"	due 13th Nov.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore for Japan
"SANTHA"	due 14th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"PENTAKOTA"	due 12th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"UMARIA"	due 20th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	sails 10th Nov.	for Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
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All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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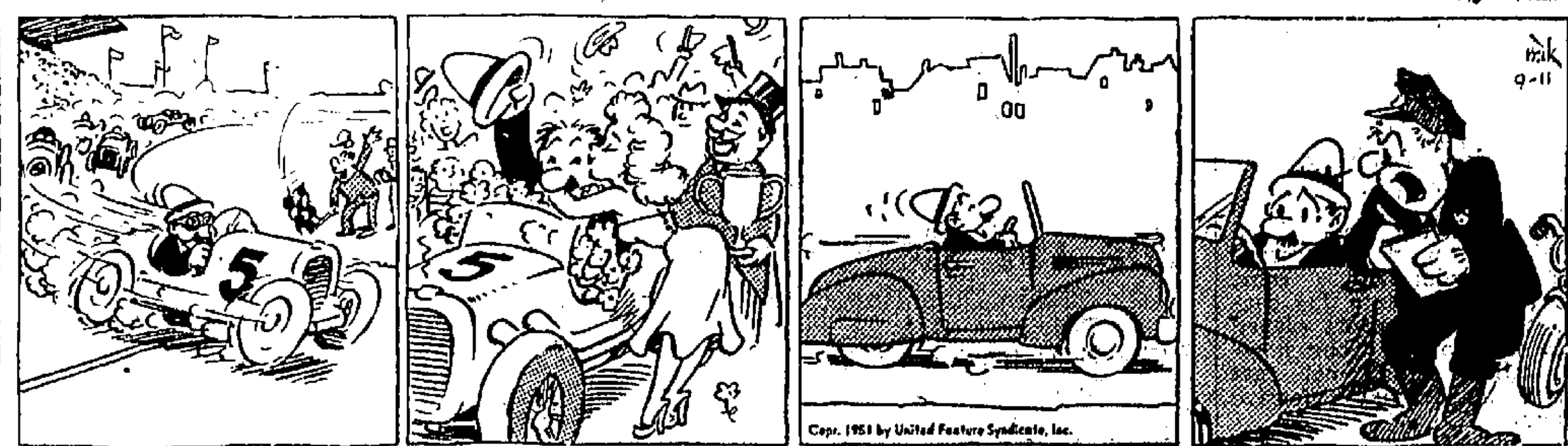
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NANCY

De-part-ing Girl



JOHNNY HAZARD

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ARRIVALS		
Date	Ship	From
10th Oct.	"TEGELBERG"	Japan
10th Oct.	"TUTAJENOKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th Oct.	"MALAKKA"	S. America, Africa & Singapore
2nd Nov.	"STRAAT"	Japan
2nd Nov.	"MAKASSAR"	Penang, Belawan Deli & Singapore
9th Nov.	"VAN HEUTZ"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli
10th Nov.	"TASMAN"	Japan
14th Nov.	"TASMAN"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
15th Nov.	"TASMAN"	Japan
20th Nov.	"STRAAT"	Japan
5th Dec.	"MALAKKA"	S. America, Africa & Singapore
5th Dec.	"TEGELBERG"	Japan
SAILINGS		
Date	Ship	To
2nd Nov.	"STRAAT"	Japan Ports
3rd Nov.	"TUTAJENOKA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
4th Nov.	"STRAAT"	Manila, Singapore, E. & S. Africa
10th Nov.	"MAKASSAR"	Japan Ports
10th Nov.	"VAN HEUTZ"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli
14th Nov.	"TASMAN"	Japan Ports
20th Nov.	"TASMAN"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
2nd Dec.	"STRAAT"	Manila, Singapore, Africa & S. America
5th Dec.	"MALAKKA"	S. America, Africa & S. America
5th Dec.	"TEGELBERG"	Singapore, Africa & S. America

General Agents: **HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE**

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
4th Nov.	"ARENDSEK"K"	Japan
2nd week Nov.	"KIELDRECHT"	Europe & Singapore

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
5th Nov.	"ARENDSEK"K"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
2nd week Nov.	"KIELDRECHT"	Japan via Manila

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Slump In Stocks Caused By Smaller Profits

New York, Oct. 28.

The sight of taxes chopping down profits was too much for the stock market the past week, and it toppled over into the biggest weekly decline since the start of the Korean War.

Selling drives were concentrated in the first and last sessions of the week, and in between the market lost more than it gained.

Yesterday the market ran in a selling attack that taxed price reporting facilities for around 12 minutes. The ticker tape was a minute behind during that time in reporting transactions on the floor of the exchange.

When the shooting died down the leaders were off as much as five points. There was a partial recovery later but left leaders off around four points at the close of the two-hour session.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks lost \$1.50 to \$94.80. On Monday the loss came to \$1.80. For the week the decline amounted to \$3.50, whereas since the week ending June 30, 1950.

When the week started the market was vulnerable. It had advanced steadily from the end of June to mid-October, and then it turned down sharply from the 1951 high. The fall retraced a little more than one-third of the previous sustained rise, a reaction considered well within normal bounds. In fact, technicians contend the reaction could extend to 50 per cent of the previous rise and remain technical in nature.

The AP average has lost 40.6 per cent of the June-October gain up today.

HIGHLY NERVOUS

Investors and traders have known for some time that the new Federal taxes would cut back profits in third quarter statements. But when they first began to appear on Monday, the market became highly nervous and went into an acute sinking spell.

Selling was so heavy that the tape fell seven minutes behind. The chemical companies were among the first to show the tax inroads. They suffered in the fall.

For the next two days the market made valiant attempts to get ahead with rails and steels taking the leadership.

On Thursday the market was off and on Friday it was still more. Bethlehem Steel reported on Thursday after the market closed. The cost of taxes was really apparent. In addition, Eugene Grace, the chairman of Bethlehem, said structural steel orders had been on the decline for months.

Other steel companies and many of the bigger railroads reported in the same disappointing pattern.

Yesterday the huge General Motors Company reported profits for nine months came to \$1.4 a share as against \$7.00 a year ago for the same period. Texas, higher production costs,

TORIES' ECONOMIC POLICY

Uncertainties Yet To Be Cleared Up

Report On U.S. Business

New York, Oct. 28.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents says that over-all business is good and will tend to continue so through November.

In its monthly survey of general industrial business trends, the Association found that the slight improvement which developed in September was maintained through October.

"The demand for holiday goods has picked up somewhat, but not to the normal seasonal volume, and much of it can be filled from stocks. Defense production is growing."

"The Purchasing Agents' consensus of opinion is that there must be more of it, and a wider spread, if hardships in some regions are to be avoided. Inventories are declining all along the line—raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods."

The present picture is stranger, with a tendency to level off. Employment is high, but spotty. Buying policy is unchanged and is strongly on the conservative side."

The Purchasing Agents said conditions in December and the first quarter of next year will depend on three factors: (1) movement of finished goods; (2) movement of raw materials; and (3) the rate at which defense orders can be brought into production.

On the subject of commodity prices, the survey said that production and material prices have shown more strength in October than in any month since April, but the general trend is to level off. The Purchasing Agents said a lifting of price ceilings on steel and allied products is likely, if steel workers, now negotiating for a wage increase, get more pay—Associated Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning showed a considerable increase, being valued at \$1,376,449.70. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
GOVT. LOANS	10000 @ 96 1/2	10000 @ 96 1/2
BANKS	1500 @ 100 1/2	1500 @ 100 1/2
East Asia	125 @ 120	125 @ 120
Union	75 @ 20	75 @ 20
Underwriters	60 @ 2000	60 @ 2000
DOCKERS	100 @ 100	100 @ 100
K. Wharf	100 @ 100	100 @ 100
N. P. Wharf	500 @ 2000	500 @ 2000
Dock	10 @ 1500	10 @ 1500
Provident	1400 @ 2500	1400 @ 2500
Wheelock	300 @ 2000	300 @ 2000
LAND, ETC.	600 @ 3000	600 @ 3000
HK Hotel	50 @ 50	50 @ 50
HK Land	50 @ 50	50 @ 50
Shai Land	220 @ 1000	220 @ 1000
Humphreys	13 @ 1000	13 @ 1000
UTILITIES	17 1/2 @ 500	17 1/2 @ 500
Tram	17 1/2 @ 500	17 1/2 @ 500

P. Tram (O) 22 1/2	250 @ 90
P. Tram (S) 11	1000 @ 90
Star Ferry 112	1500 @ 90
C. Light (O) 900	1500 @ 90

C. Light (N)	0 75 @ 60
C. Light (B)	0 75 @ 60
Electric	24 2 1/2 @ 200

Dec. (Bonus)	22 2 1/2 @ 300
Macao Elec	15 1/2 @ 100
Telephone	15 1/2 @ 100
INDUSTRIALS	15 1/2 @ 100
Cement	15 1/2 @ 100

Rope	20 1/2 @ 100
STORES, ETC.	10 1/2 @ 100
Dairy	10 1/2 @ 100
Watson	20 1/2 @ 100
L. Crawford	20 1/2 @ 100
Sincere	20 1/2 @ 100
Junco	20 1/2 @ 100
COYONS	400 @ 100

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INDUSTRIALS	15 1/2 @ 100
Cement	15 1/2 @ 100

Restrictions On Credit As A Disinflationary Measure?

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Oct. 28.

The return of a Conservative Government poses many immediate questions. Some of these—for instance the future of the nationalised industries—can be answered with reasonable certainty.

But in the wider field of economic policy the Conservative victory merely removes some uncertainties to replace them with others.

The Conservative economic policy in certain matters has been stated in unequivocal terms. Some changes are certain in the nationalised sector of the economy.

Steel will be denationalised—though this may prove a long and arduous task. Coal and transport will be reorganised in regional groups of "economic size," and in the case of transport, more freedom will be granted to private hauliers.

Certain changes are to be made in the administration of the electricity and gas industries, and any civil aviation will become a combination of public and private enterprise.

On the other hand the Bank of England and Cable and Wireless, both of which the Socialists nationalised in the early days of their regime, will remain under public control and ownership.

One of the immediate effects of the Conservative victory is that the Socialists' dividend limitation policy is now dead. This requires no legislation since the policy was announced in a White Paper, and the Labour Government's intention was to make it law if they regained power.

Effect of the abolition of the dividend freeze policy will not be immediately apparent except in some marginal dealings in the stock markets. It is too early yet to predict how it will effect the new issues market because dividend control has been replaced by a Conservative promise to introduce some form of excess profits tax.

CITY PLEASED

On the whole, however, the City has good cause to feel pleased with the election result. The Conservatives have promised to revise the existing system of taxation on commercial and industrial profits and to give relief where profits are retained in a business and used for renewal of plant and equipment.

Other points of the Conservative economic policy concern the purchasing of the nation's food and raw materials, responsibility for which will, in some cases, now be handed back to private enterprise.

The Conservatives are also expected to give effect to their promise—made in the 1950 election but omitted from the party's manifesto on this occasion—to reopen the Liverpool Cotton Exchange as soon as possible.

On the broader issues of economic policy, however, the Conservatives have been no more definite than their Socialist predecessors. They have said little during the campaign regarding their approach to the central problem of inflation.

The balance of payments situation, to which they must now give their immediate attention, is only one aspect of this problem. The other is the rising cost of living at home.

CREDIT RESTRICTION?

Mr Oliver Lytton's hint in a newspaper article that it may become necessary to resort to monetary methods of combating inflation seems to indicate that the Conservative Government will allow short-term interest rates to rise—perhaps through manipulation of the bank rate.

Other forms of credit restriction may be used to curb the pressure of home demand, and the Conservative Chancellor may favour the American method of restricting credit facilities for hire-purchase and building loans.

But, in formulating an economic policy strong enough to suit the needs of the time, the Conservative Government will undoubtedly be handicapped by their comparatively narrow majority in the House of Commons.

A policy that is to carry us through the period of rearmament and at the same time keep inflationary forces at bay must necessarily involve unpopular measures.

The high cost of living emerged as the biggest single issue of the election and, though the Conservatives expressly avoided any promise to take swift and effective measures to reverse the trend of domestic prices (though of course this would be one of the main objectives of long-term policy), they know their return to power was mainly due to the general belief that they would afford some immediate relief in this direction.

In these circumstances it will be more difficult than ever for them to take the necessary action without losing much of the confidence that has been placed in them.

Bolivia's Warning On Tin Price

Washington, Oct. 28.

Bolivia's delegate to the Organisation of American States warned last night that the U.S. Government's determination to hold down the price of tin might make it hard for Bolivia to help the U.S. in an emergency.

"Let us be sincere," said delegate Luis Fernando Guachalla.

"The Bolivians are losing their affection for the U.S., and graver still, they might lose their faith in American Democracy."

Guachalla's statement resulted from the indefinite suspension last Thursday of Bolivian-U.S. talks on tin prices.

Mr W. Stuart Symington, Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has offered the Bolivians \$1.12 a pound for their tin.

They rejected the offer, holding out for \$1.50 a pound.

The delegate hinted that the RFC was guilty of bad faith in making the \$1.12 price a permanent offer when, he said, the understanding was that it was only a provisional price pending negotiations. — Associated Press.

The impression that the Conservatives are better suited to combat inflation is strengthened by the fact that they realise what the Socialists seemed to forget—that a vast concentration of spending power in the hands of the Government is itself one of the chief components of internal inflation.

It remains to be seen, however, whether they will be able to effect anything more than a marginal reduction of Government expenditure without diminishing the real benefits derived from the social services.

In spite of the magnitude of the problem—which, incidentally, is by no means fully appreciated by the general public—a more flexible economic policy such as the Conservatives are likely to adopt should avoid the more extreme excesses of the crisis towards which this country is rapidly heading.

Cotton Consumption Forecast

Washington, Oct. 28.

Stepped-up military buying will keep world cotton consumption during 1951-52 close to the last season's record of 33,000,000 bales, the International Cotton Advisory Committee said today.

The fundamental factor in the consumption level will be the increased military spending on textiles especially in the United States.

If added, "While current consumption may not reach last season's high level of 33,000,000 bales, there should be no appreciable decline."

The Committee, made up of representatives of 40 countries, said speculative operations will not be a major influence this season as they were last season, because of the earlier raw cotton supply position and more stable cotton prices this season, plus the large textile inventories.

The Committee felt, however, that the current depressed condition in textiles is only temporary.

The Committee said an increase in Far Eastern consumption is expected, notably in Japan. In India, last season's consumption decline will be corrected, if the larger crop materializes. Payment difficulties in Continental Europe may reduce consumption somewhat under the 1950-51 levels, but in Japan there may be some revival of the textile industry.

The Committee added, "There are few grounds for anticipating a reversal of the increasing cotton consumption trend in Russia."

No significant variation in the United Kingdom consumption is expected. — United Press.

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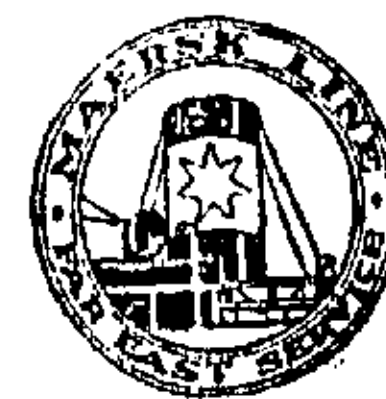
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"LES GLIERES" Nov. 6	Nov. 10	Homeyard For
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Dec. 6	Dec. 7	
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Manila, Saigon & Marseilles
"MONKAY" Nov. 28	Nov. 30	N. Africa & Europe

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